Anglo-American Defeat Is The Key to World Peace

Nippon Times

Millions United in One Iron Will for Victory

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TALKS ARE HELD BY SHIGEMITSU ON WAR EFFORT

Foreign Minister Confers With German and Italian Ambassadors

TO BOLSTER COOPERATION

Much Importance Attached by Observers to Conference Held on Thursday

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at 3:30 p.m. Thursday had a joint conference with German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer and Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli at his official residence.

It is understood that the three conferees discussed measures for positively bolstering the cooperative efforts of the Tripartite Powers.

Much significance is being attached to the Axis parley by local observers who believe that after the conference, Japan's diplomacy will see positive developments.

These observers recall that an important conference was recently held at a certain place in Northern Italy by four Axis leaders, German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief-of-Staff of the Fuehrer's Headquarters, Italian Foreign Minister Baron Raffaele Guariglia and General Vittorio Ambrosi, Chief of the Italian Army General Staff.

Moreover, latest reports state that Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt will shortly have a meeting in Canada to discuss strategic and political plans of the anti-Axis camp.

The conference among Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, Ambassador Stahmer and Ambassador Indelli is, therefore, of great significance, particularly under the current delicate and complicated circumstances, declare these observers.

Since the political change in Italy on July 25, it may be recalled in this connection, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu has been keeping a close watch on the developments in Europe placing special attention on political offensives which the enemy might possibly launch there. He instructed the Japanese plenipotentiaries stationed in Germany and Italy to keep close contact with the Governments of these countries.

Furthermore, the Foreign Minister since that time has held conferences here more than once with the Italian and German Ambassadors.

It is understood that now that Italy's determination to carry on the common war of the Axis Powers has become clearer, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu invited Ambassador Indelli and Ambassador Stahmer in order to exchange frank views with them for further consolidating the ties of alliance among the three Powers and for bolstering the cooperation among them.

HOUSES IN CHUNGKING

Municipal Police Board Gives Latest Statistics

Domei

CANTON, August 12.—The city of Chungking contains 155,149 houses and 882,480 inhabitants, according to the statistics compiled by the Chungking Municipal Police Board, it is reported from there.

The inhabitants include 548,153 male and 334,327 female residents.

Yoshizawa Sees Decoux

Domei

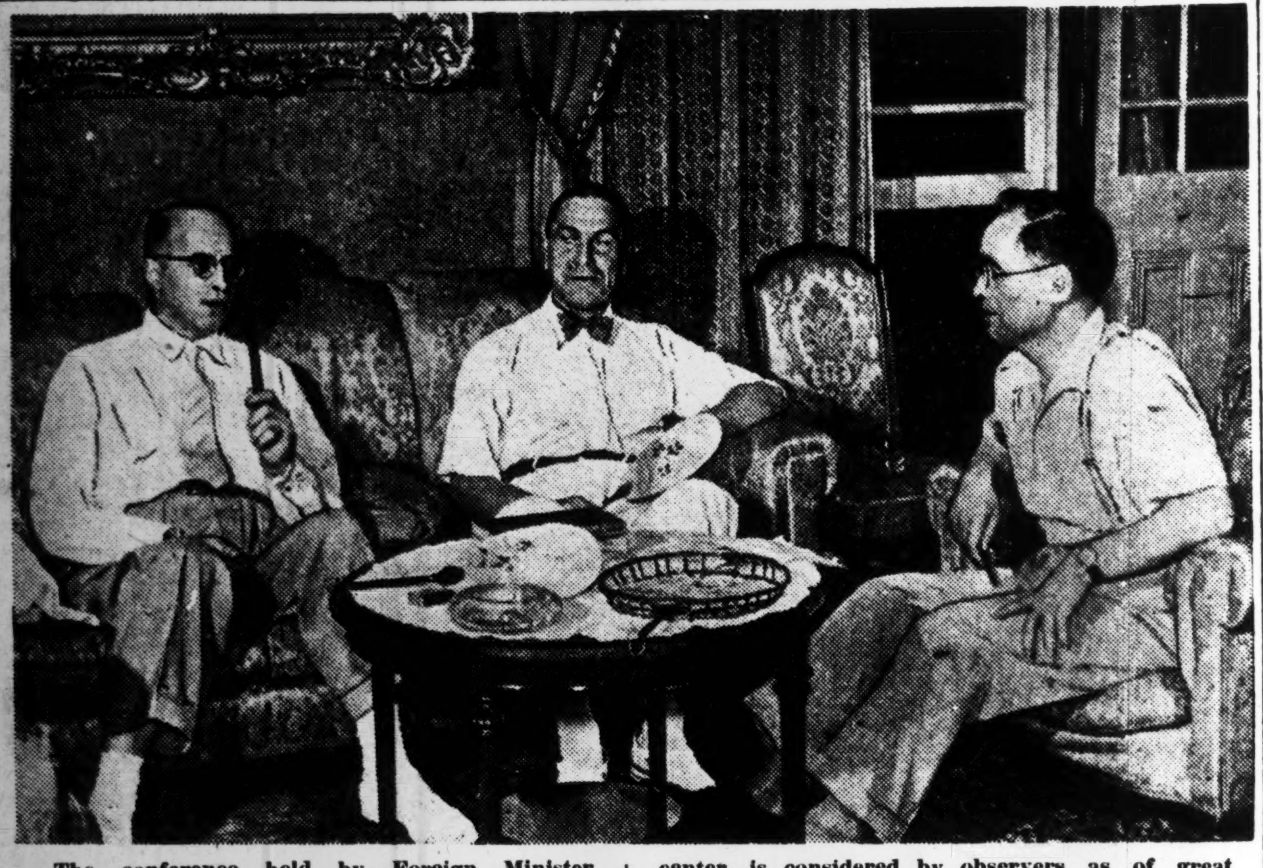
SAIGON, August 12.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, who had left here for Dalat, the summer capital on August 9 conferred with Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux on various matters yesterday morning, it is learned. In view of the fact that Ambassador Yoshizawa is expected to leave Dalat soon, it is believed that the various problems discussed between the two men have been solved.

Retaliatory Bill Drafted

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—The Indian National Congress decided today to draft a retaliatory bill against the adoption by the Union of South Africa of a bill prohibiting Indian ownership of land, according to a dispatch reaching here from New Delhi.

Frank Views Exchanged



The conference held by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu on Thursday afternoon at his official residence with German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer, left, and Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli, center, is considered by observers as of great significance, particularly in view of the current delicate and complicated world situation.

Scribe Relates Epic Feat Of Submarine in Solomons

Submarine XX Sinks 2 Enemy Transports, Discovers Huge Convoy Bound for Rendova—Its Report Sends Air Units Streaking Through Air Toward Foe

By TOSHIO IKEDA
Of the Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—The Submarine X X glided softly into the harbor at its base on a certain day in July, its naval ensign fluttering gaily and cheerfully in the tropic breeze above the sleek, grey hull, and its crew up on deck, grinning through their grime and sweat at the lookout-man on the pier semaphoring "Congratulations for Brilliant War Results."

The submarine had just returned from the Solomons, where it had sunk two enemy transports and had discovered a huge enemy convoy making for Rendova. Promptly on receipt of the submarine's radio report on this discovery, Japanese air units had mass-raided the convoy, sinking one B-class cruiser, badly damaging another, and blasting six destroyers and six transports.

It was on the Xth day of the Xth month that this submarine left the base with the receipt of a report that a mobile enemy force was moving northward. In order to make use of the moonlight the submarine left ahead of schedule with preparations carried out hurriedly. On the Xth day after it left the base it reached its scheduled patrol area and began to move north and south over a distance of X X miles. How difficult it is to patrol with only the periscope sticking out contacting the outside world is something far beyond the layman's imagination. Night and day were completely reversed; the submarine would come to the surface in the evening and the crew would have breakfast, then lunch at midnight and dinner about the time the sun started to light up the horizon.

24 Hours Repeated

There was no morning or afternoon in such a living. One day just meant twenty-four hours, and it was one twenty-four hours after another doing the same thing over and over again. It was the 11th day after it had left its base that the submarine discovered the enemy convoy. It was in the dead of night; at about 2 a.m. While it was travelling on the surface at a point X X miles south of San Cristobal, into the binoculars of the young second sub-lieutenant on watch came a black enemy destroyer.

"Enemy destroyer, 30 degrees left!" he shouted and his warning was immediately followed by the heavy voice of the captain ordering, "Rapid submersion!" and "Ready for torpedo attack!" Up till this time the crew had been wondering if this time too they would be unable to meet the enemy, so the order to prepare to fight was welcome. The torpedo crew took down their head-bands until then placed before the little altar and tied them tightly around their heads.

The captain lifted the periscope out of the water and saw behind the destroyer three 6,000-ton class merchantmen and running beside them two more destroyers. They seemed to be going at full-speed attempting to make Guadalcanal while it was still dark. The senior officer stopped the ventilators and the air-conditioner in order to keep the submarine's noises down to the minimum and away from the enemy's detectors. The temperature inside started going up, and soon reached X X degrees. Gradually, it neared the distance at which the rate of hits would be the greatest.

Offer Chance

Suddenly, for some reason or other, the second enemy transport slackened its speed and seemed to wait for the third transport to come up to it. No better chance could be asked for! In a few minutes the captain saw the stern of the second transport hiding the bow of the third.

"Fire!" he barked. With X months passing since the submarine first came to these waters this was the first time that it had fired its torpedoes. A certain number of torpedoes lashed through the water as if they were living things straight for the enemy. Some moments later the sound of terrific explosions made its way to the sound detector. And above the now completely submerged submarine could be heard the swishing noise of the destroyers' screws churning the water frantically.

After being hunted by the enemy for more than an hour the periscope was raised once again, and the captain saw one transport spouting smoke from its forward section and the other from its rear decks. Both of them were sinking slowly. These were the first battle results gained by this submarine. After radioing the base, "Have sunk two 6,000 ton enemy transports," the submarine made ready its reserve torpedoes and came up for air in the evening. It wanted to pursue the remaining enemy ships but was ordered to proceed to another area for patrol duty. For the next X X days the crew had to live again just waiting but their fighting will was at a high pitch.

Enemy Convoy

X nights later when the young second sub-lieutenant just out of the Naval Academy was on watch he sensed the presence of an enemy plane some distance off. Then through the sound detector came the sound of two enemy destroyers cutting through the water at a speed of more than 20 knots. Just when the wireless operator was about to radio the base of the presence of the enemy the man on the detector shouted, "Sound of enemy formation, at X X degrees!" It was without mistake a huge enemy convoy moving toward Rendova through the dark guarded by planes.

The Submarine X X boldly made surface and shot home the first report of the enemy's moving northward. But making surface in the midst of the enemy it was natural that it was subjected to fierce enemy fire. Depth charge assaults were

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MOSCOW, CHUNGKING EXCLUDED AT TALKS

Kremlin Is Not Interested in Pacific Strategy to Be Discussed at Quebec

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 11.—The Soviet Union is not participating in the Roosevelt-Churchill conversations expected to take place in Canada because the Kremlin holds a view of its own in regard to the future of Europe and also is keeping aloof from the affairs of the Pacific, according to a United Press dispatch received here from Quebec.

Neither Premier Josef Stalin nor any representative of Chungking is likely to take part in the conversations, according to the same report, and about all that the Soviet Government or Chungking may do is to send an observer to Canada.

Various rumors are current as to the reasons for the non-participation of Premier Stalin but in well-informed circles the following reasons are cited:

Has No Intention

(1) So long as the United States and Britain are not planning to form a major second front on the western part of the European continent, the Soviet Government has no intention of taking part in the planning of the anti-Axis strategy.

(2) The Soviet Government holds a view of its own in regard to the future of Europe and is loath to commit itself to the acceptance of any Anglo-American scheme.

(3) The American and British representatives at the conference are certain to take up the question of Pacific counter-offensive but the Soviet Union is keeping itself aloof from all Pacific strategy.

Geoffrey Jameson, Reuter correspondent at Washington reports on Churchill's visit to Canada as follows:

"In well-informed quarters at

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Today's Press Comments

Friday, August 13, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Employment of Amateur Scientists

NIPPON SANGYO.—It stands to reason that the war of science and engineering should be waged principally by expert scientists and engineers, for the designing of precision arms and machinery of high performance is mostly based on higher mathematics and recondite theories. But in the mass production of materials and machinery much improvement is often made by simple initiatives taken by the workers at their plants and in this respect the cooperation of amateurs may play a part more important than it is generally recognized.

Especially in such war efforts as increasing the supply of foodstuffs, much can be done by untrained laymen. For instance, a district association of Yokohama succeeded in raising pigs by disposing of the garbage of the member households themselves and at the same time in using the men hitherto engaged in disposing garbage for a more useful purpose. This is a typical example of what a little thought and initiative can do in the way of contributing to the war efforts of a community.

It is easy to see that by refloating sunken ships a good deal of bottoms can be added to our shipping front but refloating requires many ships. A certain amateur inventor has hit upon a rubber device as a substitute for salvage ships. Even experts are speaking highly of the invention. This is another instance of successful amateur engineering.

The question of fuel will solve itself if we link the idle motor and sailing ships to the fuel of Southern Regions. Then we may make a contribution to the solution of the problem of providing increased bottoms. We are afraid that the failure to publish opinions on the question has much to do with the fact that the plan has yet to be realized. Our attention has been called to cases

(Continued on Page 2)

His Majesty Grants Audience to Officers Attending Staff Talks

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to receive in audience at 10 a.m. on Thursday Lieutenant-General Tadayoshi Sano and 31 other ranking officers who have assembled in Tokyo to attend the conference of Army Chiefs-of-Staff.

REICH FORCES CAPTURE POINT ON EAST FRONT

Red Lines Broken South of Kuibishevo—German Line in Mius Area Stronger

KHARKOV FIGHT RAGING

Reich Counter-Assaults Hold Massed Soviet Forces—Intense Battle Going On

Domei

BERLIN, August 11.—The German forces operating in the sector south of Kuibishevo completely overpowered the Soviet forces in this area with their furious offensive and occupied a strategic height, latest German front-line reports disclosed.

According to the information, the German forces smashed and penetrated the Red lines at several points in a vigorous drive, compelling the Red forces to retire.

Immediately solidifying their newly-acquired vantage point, the German forces repulsed the Red attempts to recapture the position.

With the capture of this strategic height, the German line in the Mius River sector became further solidified.

Kharkov Fight Raging
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

STOCKHOLM, August 11.—The raging battle for Kharkov is growing in bitterness and intensity with each passing moment, reports reaching here from the front reveal.

The Red forces on Tuesday night continued their furious attack, continuously throwing in fresh troops and closing in on Kharkov from five directions. In the northern suburbs of the city especially, bloody fighting has been going on since Tuesday between the Germans defending their outer defense lines and the surging tidal wave of Soviet troops. The German counter-assaults have been carried out with horrible intensity enabling the massed Soviet forces to advance only a few inches even after long hours of earth-shaking fighting.

The German forces have built pillboxes and gun emplacements throughout the residential districts and the storming Soviet units are being subjected to withering cross-fire. No notable change had occurred up till this afternoon. The Reds advancing from the northeast and east are being held back by the effective German defense and are at a standstill. The Soviet forces which moved directly westward from Bielgorod aiming at cutting off

(Continued on Page 2)

3 U.S. PLANES SHOT DOWN AS OUR FORCES REPULSE ATTACK ON N. CHISHIMA

Navy Airmen Decimate Foe In Big Scale S. Pacific Fight

Down 4 Enemy Planes Over Rendova; 1 Transport, 6 Landing Boats Hit Near Ellice; Sink Torpedo Boat, Damage 2 Others Off Gizo Isle

Domei

AT X X BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, August 12.—The decisive fighting between our air forces and those of the enemy in the area of the South Pacific gets more and more intense and violent every day.

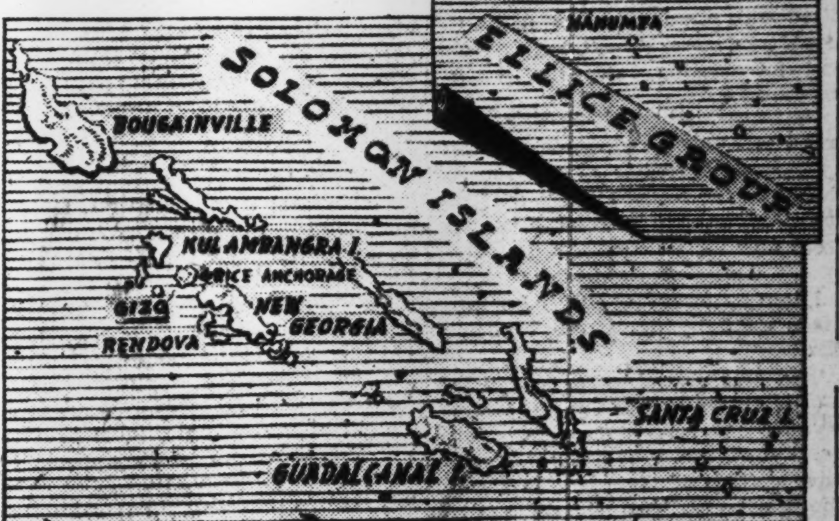
The Imperial Navy Air Units, braving the dense fogs peculiar to the waters of the South, have for days on end been tremendously active, smashing the air strength of the enemy and destroying his communication lines. Moreover they have been occupied with operations, conducted with every care, for searching the enemy over a vast area of sea that constitutes the battle area.

The results, given below, which were made by our Navy Air Units in the fight that was fought on and about August 10 tell a tale of how the fighting in this area has increased by perceptive degrees in ferocity.

1. The Imperial Navy Air Units rushed to the skies of Rendova Island in the Solomons group at noon on August 10. They quickly engaged enemy Bell P-39 fighter planes that had gone up to meet our airmen, and shot down four of them. Two of our planes failed to return after the fight.

2. The same day, the Navy Air Units carried out a surprise attack on Nanumea Island in the Ellice group which is in the heart of the Pacific Ocean. With machine guns and bombs, they attacked fiercely a 300-ton transport discharging at an anchorage and six boats for use in landing operations and damaged them severely. All the participating planes returned safely.

3. Our Navy Air Units, operating from the night of August 10 till daylight the next day, scored hits on the enemy positions in the area of Rice Anchorage on New Georgia Island and inflicted considerable damage on them. They found five enemy torpedo-boats operating in waters west of Gizo Island to the south of Kulambangra Island, fell upon them at once, and sank one of them and damaged two others.



8 Enemy Bombers Appeared Over Northern Isles Thursday

DEFENSE PERFECTED

Nippon Forces in Northern Area Ready to Annihilate Hostile Aircraft

An American air attack on North Chishima, a group of islands, at the northern extremity of the Japanese mainland was repulsed by the Japanese Army air force which gave battle and shot down three of the enemy planes, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4:30 p.m. Thursday.

The communique said:

"On the morning of August 12 an American air unit composed of five Consolidated B-24 and three Boeing B-17 bombers came flying over North Chishima. A Japanese Army Air Force at once gave battle and shot down three of the raiders. One of our planes has not yet returned."

Raiders Beaten Back

The Northern Army announced on August 12 that the American air force with its front-line base in the area of the Aleutians attacked North Chishima, a group of islands, at the northern extremity of the Japanese mainland early in the morning of August 12, and that the raiders were beaten back by our fighter planes and by fire from our anti-aircraft batteries on the ground.

The raiding planes, of which there were eight of them, were of Consolidated B-24 and Boeing B-17 types.

Directly the enemy planes came to attack, they were met by fighter planes belonging to the forces defending the remote northern regions of our country. The activity of our airmen combined with severe fire from our anti-aircraft guns on the ground made the raiders beat a hurried retreat in disorder. They did indiscriminate bombing as they fled.

The enemy has been showing himself with a positive intention of making a counter-attack on our mainland from the north, as witness the bombardment of Horobetsu in the Hokkaido by an enemy submarine on May 9 this year and the landing of enemy troops on Attu Island.

The attack on North Chishima was a part of the enemy's plan of a counter-offensive against Japan.

Defense Positions Strong

Our defense positions in the area of the Chishima are as strong as ever, having already been strengthened to annihilate enemy planes.

U.S. SHIPPING FIRMS GET RICH ON BRITAIN

Adviser to Maritime Commission Reveals Profiteering by Ships Loaned to British

Domei

BERLIN, August 11.—The fact that American shipping companies are exacting tremendous profits from Britain was recently revealed by a legal adviser to the Maritime Commission of the United States Congress, according to information from Stockholm.

The revelation is reported as follows:

"American ships which the British Wartime Transportation Ministry has borrowed from civilian ship-owners of America are exacting huge profits exceeding the value of the vessels themselves even in a single cruise. In all cases, the chartering is carried out in accordance with the Lend-Lease Act.

"From spring to summer, 1941, a total of 81 ships sailed the Red Sea gaining $31,264,880. Of this sum, $26,874,172 is net profit. These figures have been collected from the reports sent from the ship-owners to the Maritime Affairs Commission.

"While six American ships for export need only $232,350 in six cruises, these ships are paid $1,724,918 as charterage. Ships of other kinds are also exacting tremendous profits.

"Moreover, Britain has requested an additional 2,000,000 tons of American shipping for transporting important war supplies to Eastern Africa and negotiations are now going on between the British Wartime Transportation Ministry and American shipping contractors regarding the charterage. The agreement concerning charterage which was concluded some time ago between the United States and Britain stipulates that American ship-owners get $1 for one cubic foot of goods but before

(Continued on Page 2)

NIPPON UNITS SMASH GENERAL YU'S ARMY

260 Prisoners, 720 Dead Suffered by Shantung Force, July 27-30; Fate Is Sealed

Domei

FRONT LINE IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE, August 11.—The Tsuchida, Takahashi, Shimizu, Sato, and Otsubo Units started operations on July 27 against General Yu Hsueh-chung's army in the area of Lusi in Shantung Province. They caught up with the enemy troops near Weishan Lake. They concentrated their attention on the 111th and 114th divisions. By July 30 they had taken 260 prisoners. The enemy had left behind 720 bodies.

In the fighting which still goes on General Yu has lost most of his trusted lieutenants, and his army now is not up to any organized action. The surrender of a Colonel, commander of the transport unit of the 111th division was a heavy blow to General Yu's army whose destruction now is regarded as a matter of time.

July Results Huge

Domei

SHIHMEN, August 11.—The crack X X Units of the Imperial Army operating in Hopeh Province fought against 29,210 enemy troops in 288 different engagements during July and gained huge results.

The composite results follow:

Encounters	288
Enemy troops	29,210
Enemy dead abandoned	1,029
Enemy prisoners	750
Military installations destroyed	10
War trophies:	
Rifles	297
Rifle ammunition (rounds)	4,327
Revolvers	8
Pistols	173

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CHURCHILL IS PRESENT AT CANADIAN MEETING

British Prime Minister Attends Cabinet Session at Quebec For First Time

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 11.—British Government representatives attended the Cabinet meeting of the Canadian Government for the first time in the history of Britain and Canada with the appearance of Prime Minister Churchill and Lord President of the Council Sir John Anderson at the Canadian Cabinet meeting today, it is reported from Quebec.

Regarding the proceedings of the meeting, the Canadian Government disclosed that problems relative to the war, particularly those concerning American-Canadian cooperation, were discussed.

It was also announced that similar meetings will be held in the future.

Joint Naval Funeral

With Admiral Koshiro Oikawa present in behalf of the Navy Minister, a joint naval funeral was held in honor of naval men killed in the War of Greater East Asia, from 10 a.m. Thursday at the Sasebo Naval Station, reports Domei. Vice-Admiral Komatsu, Commander-in-Chief of the Sasebo Naval Station, other high officers, and many leading civilians also attended the rites.

SUBHAS BOSE GIVEN PROMISES OF HELP

Indian Independence Leader Returns to Shonan From Burma, Thailand Visit

Domei

SHONAN, August 12.—Subhas Chandra Bose, president of the Indian Independence League, arrived back in Shonan yesterday afternoon from his trip to Burma and Thailand on which he started from here on July 25.

Mr. Bose met Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma at Rangoon and Premier P. Phibun Songkhram of Thailand at Bangkok. He also had a talk with the Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Burma area.

He found time to meet Indians at various places and urge them to join the Indian National Army against Britain.

A consequence of Mr. Bose's trip to Burma and Thailand is that the struggle for an independent India has entered on a stage where a march on New Delhi is a practical question.

Results Are Outlined

The results of Mr. Bose's trip of inspection to Burma and Thailand may be itemized:

1. Mr. Bose grasped the conditions for the realization of the plan of an armed struggle with Britain on the Burma front after his meeting with the Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Burma area.
2. As a result of this meeting Mr. Bose got a clear idea of what is to be done to make an attack by the Indian Army on Britain a reality.
3. It is understood that Mr. Bose reached an agreement under which he will forge closer ties of cooperation with the free state of Burma and under which Burma will collaborate with him in every way.
4. Mr. Bose gained the absolute support of Thailand as the result of his meeting with the Burmese Prime Minister.
5. The preparations for the general march of all the Indians resident in Burma and Thailand made headway. There is every expectation that the Indian independence movement will develop into an independence war in the near future.

Mr. Bose now can have hope of realizing speedily all the measures contemplated by him that include the extension and strengthening of the Indian National Army, adjustment of man power and material resources at the command of the army, realization of the plan to organize an army of Indian women, and unifying of Indians in all parts of East Asia.

Thai Behind Indians

Domei

BANGKOK, August 12.—Premier Phibun Songkhram in the course of an interview he gave Subhas Chandra Bose, president of the Indian Independence League, on August 4 assured Mr. Bose that Thailand entertained the greatest sympathy with the Indian independence movement and that the whole nation was prepared to accord every aid it could for the fulfilment of the cherished Indian aspiration, according to a statement issued by Mr. Bose at 1 p.m. today through the Bangkok branch headquarters of the League.

The statement said:

"I had a long discussion with Premier Phibun in an atmosphere of great friendliness. We exchanged our unreserved opinions on problems common to Thailand and India. I conveyed to him the admiration of the Indian people over the steady progress being made by Thailand under the leadership of Premier Phibun and the gratitude of the Indian people for the goodwill and support the people of Thailand have manifested toward the Indian independence movement since the outbreak of the War of Great East Asia.

"Thailand and India are geographically very close to each other so that the support that the Thai people have given and are giving us is quite important. The Indian nation will always remember the aid that it has received from Thailand.

"Premier Phibun asked me various questions regarding the independence movement in India and our activities outside India, particularly regarding the work of the League and the National Army.

"The Premier then assured me that the Government and people of Thailand entertained the greatest sympathies with the Indian independence movement and that they were prepared to accord every aid toward the achievement of our cherished goal."

Turks Release U.S. Pilots

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 11.—The seven pilots who were seized by the Turkish authorities following their forced landing in Turkish territory, were released today, it is reported from Ankara. These pilots had participated in a recent raid on Rumanian oilfields and were forced to land in Turkey when their machines were badly damaged.

New Guinea Forests Yield Rich Varieties of Lumber

Tough and Heavy Ironwood Most Valuable and Ideal Material for Tropical Regions While Balsa Is Light and Soft Suitable for Boats

By JUJI SAWA
Of the Navy Press Corps

This is the last and concluding instalment of the article describing the trek across the New Guinea jungles by a Japanese expedition party.

The next morning found the enthusiasm of the party stirred to a fever-pitch. Those who were entrusted with the study of insects redoubled their efforts when miscellaneous kinds were found in the village and its neighborhood. The nearby forests accorded plenty of material for study to those responsible for agricultural and archaeological investigations.

The king of the New Guinea forest is the ironwood, which is often some five to six feet in diameter and soars high into the air. One large tree provides sufficient lumber to build a medium-size house. It is as tough and as heavy as iron, and impervious to the attacks of ants. It is therefore an ideal building material for tropical regions.

In contrast to the heavy ironwood the forests also abound in balsa of the softest quality. This wood has a gravity of 0.16 and is most suited for the building of wooden boats. It is so light that a large tree can be lifted with one hand. It is therefore often used as a substitute for cork, and for making life-saving equipment.

Dammars, which look like pinetrees, yield resin which is obtained by making incisions at the foot of the trees. It was the mission of the forestry corps to study the various trees and their potential uses.

Lakes Are Surveyed

Minute surveys of the lake were made daily by our surveyor-members.

The agricultural corps conducted an intensive study of the sago forests, surrounding fields and quality of the soil. The islanders have a farm of considerable size in the jungle area. For this they felled trees and burnt them on the spot, but the many unburnt pieces still lying around hinder thorough cultivation. To overcome this they sow seeds in the spaces between obstacles by digging holes with a stick. In conformity with the general opinion that the climate in some parts of New Guinea is much like that in Japan, most kinds of vegetables which we grow in Japan can be cultivated in New Guinea. Besides such tropical fruits and vegetables as papayas, bananas, tapioca and taro, other farm products such as tobacco, sweet potatoes, stringbeans, peanut, melons and pumpkins grow in profusion. The Papuans sow and plant, but otherwise they do not pay much attention to their farm. In spite of this the vegetables grow to a magnificent size and the trees bear rich fruits, all attesting to the fertility of the soil.

The corps of mineralogists walked around the glens and the shores of the lake and collected many specimens.

On the island there is a spring from which salt water gushes out in abundance. The islanders use this water for seasoning their food. The geological corps proved after experiments that the salt contained in the water was of good quality, and that should a proper method be applied the production of large quantities of salt would be possible. Day by day New Guinea proved a storehouse of limitless treasures.

It must not be overlooked that it was the eager and unstinted cooperation of the Papuan islanders which enabled us to carry out our mission with such success. When they saw us collecting plants, animals, insects or stones, they mobilized all their people for the collecting of novel-looking specimens. Even the children went into the depths of forests to search for odd leaves or stones.

"Dr. Stone, we have found this stone," one would say.

"Dr. Tree, this leaf is good for healing cuts," another would proudly inform us.

"Dr. Butterfly, wouldn't you like this butterfly?" and a little tot would produce an unique specimen.

Islanders Bring Stone

"This is a very special stone which my forefathers treasured much." So saying, an islander one day presented us with an unusual stone. It was XX mineral, and by inquiring of the owner where he had obtained it we discovered a great mineral deposit in the depth of a jungle.

The medical corps conducted physical examinations of the islanders as well as their medical treatment. As a result skin diseases were found to be rampant but plague, typhoid fever and dysentery were absent. Should anti-malaria measures be adopted, New Guinea will undoubtedly become a healthy country.

The archaeologists of the party had a most difficult time in making themselves understood by the villagers. The Papuans who live in the mountainous areas do not know the Malaian tongue, and therefore their dialect had to be first translated into Malaian and then into Japanese. The Papuan dialects, moreover, differ in almost every village, even a small hamlet with a population of some few hundreds having its own dialect.

Living their primitive life, the Papuans have had no use for numbers. Most of them count on their fingers and toes, and therefore to count over 20 is beyond their ability. The Papuans who live along the coast are considerably superior anthropologically as compared with the mountain-dwellers.

Thus by our thorough investigation, which surpasses previous studies made by the Dutch, the Papuans have been proved fully qualified to play their part, as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, in the annihilation of the British and Americans.

Work Is Completed

Our work on the island completed, we were ready to take leave. Our next goal was the Arafura Sea. The islanders prepared for our use three large barges which could easily accommodate ten men each. For the occasion the native rowers wore bright, red flowers in their hair. With everything ready the barges left the island, gradually slipping into the river which led us to another jungle. The stream became wider and swifter, the muddy waters swirling in torrents. The river widened to from 30 to 40 meters, and the great volume of water reminded me again of the Tone River in Japan.

On both sides were tall tropical trees, their branches hanging low over the surface of the water. The barges travelled meanderingly through the level area. Sometimes one turning ran into another, making a lake at the point of contact, some even with an islet in the center. Reeds rustled and potato leaves fluttered in the breeze. Sea-gulls flapped their wings and white parrots screeched loudly, breaking the tranquillity of the jungle. Black birds with yellow heads and white tails, their ages marked on their beaks by a number of wens, flew overhead violently flapping their wings. We called these odd birds 'Papuan planes.' We saw a huge lizard resting on a fallen tree, but it stole rustling into the jungle upon our approach.

The half-naked oarsmen rowed with all their might, keeping time wtih their rustic boat-song which ran as follows: "East wind will surely bring rain; let's row fast and strong. We are nearing home." The song was repeated over and over again while the oars moved back and forth, and the barges sped downstream. Their song was reminiscent of the famous 'Volga Boatmen.'

The barges were skilfully handled, avoiding all floating objects. The rowers took extra caution whenever they came near a fallen tree blocking the smooth flow of the water. If the barges should happen to bump into one we would be thrown into the swirling waters. We experienced a thrill similar to that which one experiences when going down the Tenryu or Tone rivers in Japan.

While we navigated downstream an old Papuan told us the story of a legend connected with the lake and the river. Once upon a time there was a beautiful maiden by the name of 'Kalepa' who with her mother lived in a small village by the lake. On the sandy shore of the lake lived a big snake. One day the snake, in the disguise of a man, visited the village, and fascinated by the exquisite beauty of the girl finally managed to marry her. By and by a baby girl was born to the couple.

Son in Disguise

The mother of the girl, who in the meantime had discovered that her son-in-law was a snake in disguise, determined to kill the baby. One day the daughter and her husband went up a mountain, leaving the baby with the mother. The mother took the opportunity to kill the child by crushing its head with a stone. She then took the corpse to the river, and after taking out the intestines washed it clean. Next, she cut the body into pieces, rolled the pieces in sago flour and baked them.

When the daughter and her husband came back from their day's outing they inquired after the baby. Not being given a satisfactory reply they searched all over the house. At last they found small, blurred footprints on the sand continuing as far as the lake. The snake-husband turned in fury on his mother-in-law and tore some flesh off her cheeks. The mother fled outside, and that night she spent out in the open. At midnight she called her daughter and asked her to put some medicine on her cheeks. The mother then took her daughter to the lake and commanded her to stand on the shore while she herself went into the water. While her mother stood breast-deep in the water, Kalepa, as she had been ordered, threw a fruit to her mother. The mother immediately fell into the water and was transformed into a turtle. This turtle told Kalepa the truth about her husband, and swam swiftly toward the river.

No sooner had the old man finished his gruesome story than a long object slid past our barges. "A snake," the coolies cried, their faces turning pale with fear. A large snake some 12 feet long swam before us. It crossed the river and shortly disappeared into the nearby jungle. The coolies, who had apparently been frightened to the core, were now quiet and speechless.

Of a sudden a gale attacked us, and the barges were tossed violently about. We began whistling to cheer up the utterly downcast coolies, to be instantly entreated to stop on the ground that our whistling would further anger the gale. The coolies believed that the snake was the cause of the gale and they rowed swiftly on and on, keeping their mouths tightly shut. Our barges sped over the endless stream.

CONFLICTS CONTINUE IN U.S. GOVERNMENT

State Department in Turmoil As Welles' Assistants Dig Up New Bone of Contention

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 11.—Bitter conflicts within the American Government still continue, revealing the moribund state of the Roosevelt regime.

The American Government has been jolted by a New York Times dispatch revealing that in addition to the well-known conflict existing between Secretary of State Hull and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, the four assistants to Welles have each begun to advocate different things, creating a state of utter disorder in the department. The bone of contention, it is said, lies in the question of who will get the power to deal with the problems concerning the policy of the Office of War Information, that power having recently been transferred to the state department. Reports reveal that absolutely no cooperation can be seen within the department.

American President Franklin Roosevelt has been deeply concerned over the miserable state of affairs in his state department, fearing that will bring the American foreign policy to a critical state. But because every effort he has directed toward remedying the situation has come to naught he is reported to be considering to oust Welles from his present post. Hull is said to be behind the move to oust Welles, Hull hoping to take the opportunity of Welles' departure to fill up the state department ranks with his own men. Subjected to a brace of questions at a recent press conference, Hull avoided a direct answer by saying, "I am prepared to explain carefully at any time any situation concerning any organ or individual. I have been in the State Department for ten years and know perfectly well what is the state of affairs in the department."

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

where plans to improve arms or the method of protecting the air have failed to materialize because the views on these plans were not published.

The scientific war has increased in intensity and at no time was there a greater need to improve scientific technique and promote inventions than today. The people are becoming aware of this, as will be seen from the fact that they are keen for civilian inventors. Most of the ideas developed by such inventors are vague or impractical for the reason that they do not rest on sound theories. But this is no reason why we should be indifferent to what is thought out by the civilian. The authorities have decided to mobilize the nation's scientific experts in order to promote the improvement of scientific technique. This is a plan that must be realized speedily. At the same time we hope that the authorities will find some way by which the things invented by amateurs or lay inventors will be made helpful to the development of the nation's scientific technique.

Reich Forces Capture Point On East Front

(Continued from Page 1)

the German rear, however, are reported to have succeeded in severing the Kharkov-Sumy railroad today, and advanced to Akhtyrka, 100 kilometers northwest of Kharkov.

Another unit is said to have advanced to a point 80 kilometers west of Kharkov. The Soviet Board of Information on Wednesday night claimed that the Kharkov-Poltava railway was also severed.

Intense Struggle
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ZURICH, August 11.—Moving to encircle Kharkov, the main strength of the Soviet units turning toward that city from the west have already reached a point 15 kilometers east of the German-held city, an Exchange Telegraph report claims. The same report also declares that the Reds moving in on Kharkov from the northwest have reached a point 20 kilometers from the city, and those from the north a point 14 kilometers distant. One unit advancing from the east is said to have crossed the Donetz and to be at present engaged in intense fighting against the Germans.

From the Soviet view, however, Briansk is of greater strategic importance than Kharkov, and the Germans it is said are determined to hold on to that point. Soviet scout planes report that the German forces are continuously moving fighting personnel eastward.

Moscow, Chungking Excluded at Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

Washington it is said that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have come to a point where they must make the most momentous decision since the outbreak of war.

Timing to Be Decided

"It is quite likely that at the coming conference the anti-Axis offensive in Western Europe and the exact timing of that offensive will be decided. In view of the fact that the anti-Axis forces have made advances in Sicily as in North Africa, the anti-Axis forces are faced with the necessity of revising their strategic plans.

"According to the highest military authorities, 'speed' will be the keynote of the conference to take place. Two weeks ago it was believed absolutely necessary to carry out landing operations on the Italian peninsula but in view of recent developments this plan may be abandoned in favor of a far more daring scheme.

"Events, however, are moving fast so that even Churchill's itinerary at Quebec may be changed at the last minute. Premier Stalin will not take part in the conference but as it will be important to reach some understanding with Moscow at the earliest opportunity Roosevelt is no doubt giving his attention to this matter from various angles. In his conversations with Churchill relations with the Soviet Union will be the most important issue."

Wrestlers End Tour

Forty-two members of the Japan Wrestling Association headed by Grand Champion Terukuni and Champion Nayoroiwa, arrived at Shimonoseki Thursday morning after a two-month road show in Chosen, Manchoukuo, and China. During their trip, the wrestlers also entertained Japanese Forces stationed in these regions.

Lower House Leader Arrives at Macassar On Southern Journey

Domei

MACASSAR, August 11.—Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, vice-speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives, and his suite arrived here today, on an extensive tour of the Southern Regions. Immediately upon arrival the delegates called on the Military and Civil Authorities here. They are expected to tour and inspect the city and southern district of Celebes tomorrow, it was disclosed.

Nippon Units Smash General Yu's Army

(Continued From Page 1)

Cannon	154
Hand grenades	1,147

Score Big Results

Domei

TSINAN, August 12.—Huge gains were made by the crack X X Units of the Imperial Forces in the Shantung, Anhwei, Honan, and Kiangsu Provinces during July.

The spectacular composite results follow: (The figures within brackets pertain to the Communist army.)

Encounters	349 (155)
Enemy troops	93,050 (32,163)
Enemy dead left behind	2,600 (565)
Enemy prisoners	1,215 (155)
Installations demolished	32
War trophies:	
Rifles	1,642
Pistols	104
Trench mortars	8
Cannon	52
Heavy machine-guns	6
Light machine-guns	64
Hand grenades	3,836
And numerous others.	

U.S. Shipping Firms Get Rich on Britain

(Continued From Page 1)

that, they used to get an average of 60 cents. Thus, American shipowners have been acquiring exorbitant profits for the last several months since the agreement was signed.

STEEL AND WOOD VESSEL COMPLETES MAIDEN TRIP

New 300-Ton Ship Reveals Bright Future for Shipbuilding Industry Here

The special wood and steel type ship, Tatsushika Maru I successfully completed its maiden voyage, fully loaded, from X X to X X port, it was disclosed.

This 300-ton vessel is the first combined wood and steel type ship to be built in Japan and belongs to the Tatsuma Coastal Steamship Company. It was recently built by the Osaka Wood and Steel Shipbuilding Company.

The results obtained on its maiden voyage are very promising, with bright prospects for the future development of coastal shipping.

It was revealed that this type of ship is much stronger than the standardized steel ships and many times stronger than wooden ships. Its construction requires only one third of the steel materials necessary in building an ordinary steel craft and half of the wood required by a wooden ship. It was added that the construction of the ship is easier and faster and the increase in production of this type of ship can easily be attained.

Scribe Relates Fight Of Nippon Submarine

(Continued from Page 1)

carried out against it for X hours after it had submerged, and the crew was jolted and shaken often and hard.

After being submerged for X hours it made its way away from the enemy and made surface. The men then were amazed to find that they were already only X X meters from the island of X X and that they had almost collided with the island. The captain said that when he heard the sound of insects on the island he did not know why but tears rolled down his cheeks. It was several hours after this that Japanese air units mass-raided the enemy convoy and sank one B-class cruiser, seriously damaged another, and sank and damaged six destroyers and six transports.

U.S. Soldiers for Mines

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 11.—In order to stimulate the fast dwindling production, 4,500 American soldiers were ostensibly released on "furlough" by the authorities so that they may be mobilized for labor in the mines in western United States, it is reported from Washington.

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FREEDOM FOR INDIA FAST APPROACHING

Oppressed People Will Throw Off British Yoke With Aid Of Nippon

India will free herself from British tyranny with support from Japan who is far stronger than the British, and the time is not far away when all enemy influences will be wiped out from entire Asia, predicted the Sumatra Shimbun in an editorial entitled "India's Freedom Is Approaching."

"India will soon be free. The strength and power of the British will not be able to break the determination of millions of people of India, because behind India's Independence movement there is Japanese support.

"It has already been clearly stated in speeches and writings of British experts on world politics that the British will never set India free," the paper added. "Their hypocritical reason is based upon their opinion that the Indian people are not yet mature and should the British power depart from India, the Indians would quarrel continuously with one another.

"According to the political opinion of the British, the Hindus would fight against the Islamites, a caste against another caste, as in olden days. This is, however, not the real reason why the British do not want to grant freedom to the people of India. Should this be the reason, it is not surprising.

"Severe conflicts will exist in a country, as long as the community does not have an attitude of living together as one family. This is however, not the reason why the British do not want to grant freedom to the Indian people.

"The British and the Dutch have the same attitude. Dutch educated people often called out that the Indonesian people were immature, but the real fact is, as the Dutch people themselves stated: 'The loss of Indonesia means the coming of disaster.'

"The British have the same opinion, Lord Curzon once said in the year 1898: 'India is the pivot of our Empire," if this Empire losses any other part of its dominions we can survive—but if we lose India the sun of our Empire will have set.' The sun of Britain will surely set, because India's freedom is certain. She will not be set free by the British, but by the Indian people themselves with the aid of Japan.

"The Indian national soldiers will compel the British to leave India, and will drive out the power of the British as well as of the Americans from entire Asia for the safety of the great family of Asia.

"India's freedom is only a question of time. The sun of Britain will certainly set and is only waiting for the appointed hour."

CAIRO PAN-ARAB MEET ENDS WITH NO RESULT

Iraq-Egypt Split Over Control Of Proposed League Is Not Settled

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 10.—The Cairo conference between Egyptian Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha and Iraqi Premier Nuri Said to discuss formation of a Pan-Arab League, was closed recently. However, judging from reports from various West Asian countries, no concrete conclusion was reached and all Arab newspapers are showing little interest in the result of the talks.

According to reports from Jedda, Saudi Arabia, diplomatic corps there never expected any concrete result from the Cairo conference, and have observed that the joint statement issued by Nahab Pasha and Nuri Said that they reached perfect agreement is of no importance at all.

Moreover, the difference of views between Iraq and Egypt regarding control of the proposed Pan-Arab League and the Palestine question were not settled. Hence, it has been proved that King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia was wise in sending only one man to the conference, and that only to report on its progress.

But it is considered important that at the conference, it was decided to hold a Pan-Muslim parley at Cairo in October. According to information to hand, King Faruk of Egypt is planning to send a mission to Palestine, and another to India to confer with Muslims concerning the proposed Pan-Muslim conference.

FILIPINO VIGNETTES (1)

By YUTAKA SHUDO

(Yutaka Shudo, chief of the Photographic Department of the Nippon Times, was dispatched to the Philippines recently where he spent several months living among the people, studying their customs and photographing various aspects of their life.)

A few days before the first anniversary of the fall of Bataan, I was given the opportunity of making a round of the peninsula. My object in making the trip was to inspect the progress of the pacification work in the villages during the past one year.

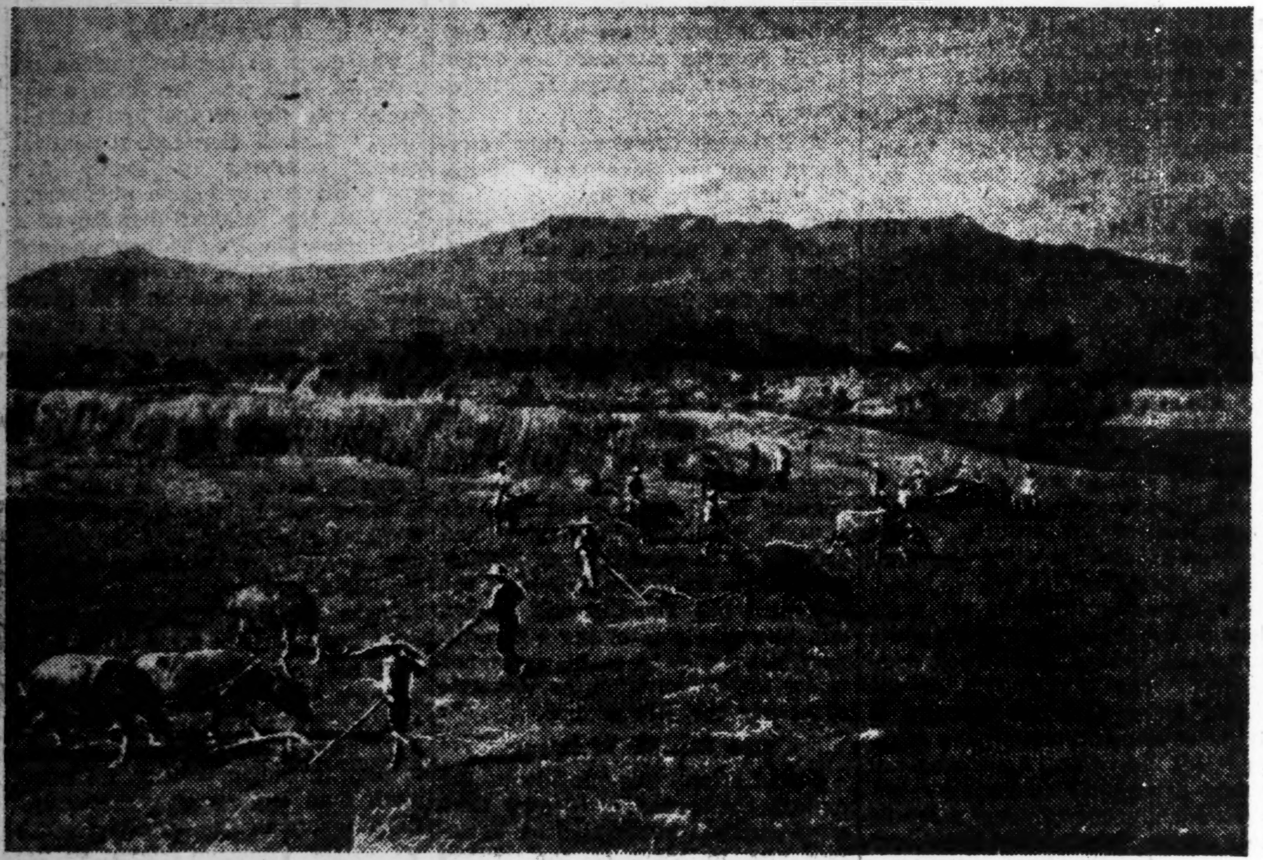

Photo shows a group of water buffaloes beginning their work in a field. The mountain in the background is Mt. Mariveles, and the round-topped mountain to the left is Mt. Samat where a fierce battle took place last year.
(Photo passed by the War Ministry)

It was possible to travel over the course connecting Bagac on the eastern coast with Balauga on the western coast even immediately after the conclusion of the Philippine campaign. It was my fortune to travel over this course one day in January from Manila. However, the journey over the road from Balanga along the coast through Mariveles, Limay, and Lamao back to Bagac is by no means easy.

The first thing that attracted my attention was the surprising change that had come over the villages in a few months since I had seen them last. In the last trip, all the way from San Fernando to Bagac, there had been scarcely any native children among those who had stood on the roadside to watch our car speed by. It must have been just my own feeling, but because of this sudden absence of cheering as soon as we had entered Bataan, the expression of the eyes of the people had seemed cold and unenthusiastic after having become used to the loud and cheerful welcomes and farewells we had been receiving from the people in the other parts of the island.

Welcomed

However, during our present trip our car was welcomed alike by grownups and children who waved their arms vigorously with happy beaming faces. Small innocent children called to us "kon-nichiwa" and "Banzai" from the roadside in clear and distinct Japanese, and we answered them with a wave of our hands. It was really a peaceful and happy scene.

Another thing that was unexpected was that the number of nipa houses between San Fernando and Bagac had increased amazingly, and more houses were being built along the roadside. In fact, there were so many houses by the roadsides that we were tempted to ask ourselves whether they had not been there all the time.

Dry Season

It was the dry season, and the fields on either side of the road were dry as sawdust. And not a drop of water was to be obtained by digging the ground. There were numerous shell holes still remaining just as they were made during the battle. In the water holes which we found at rare intervals water buffaloes were drowsing lazily with narrowed eyes.

Although it seems an inconsequential matter that the buffaloes have returned to Bataan, in reality, it is pregnant with meaning. For the farming in the Philippines is practically impossible without the buffaloes. But these buffaloes at one time had disappeared completely from Bataan as they were either killed by the shells or escaped into the jungle during the battle last year. The native inhabitants had searched with bloodshot eyes for the animals, but the animals, once in the jungle, reverted to the wild state, and consequently, they could hardly be approached, to say nothing of capturing them. It was for that reason that the people were unable to work the fields, much as they wished to do so. And so when I saw those water buffaloes here and there among the villages, I was as glad as if the matter was my own affair. I felt like telling the water buffaloes that watched us speed by with sleepy eyes, "I'm certainly glad you fellows have come back."

INDUSTRIES IN MALAI MAKE BIG PROGRESS

Reorganization Firmly Based on Sound Principle—Planned Unified Power Seen

Domei

SHONAN, August 11.—With various control regulations laid down in rapid succession for labor, materials, and accounts in order to keep pace with the industrial construction in Malai, the reorganization of Malai industry is being steadily actualized. The year and a half of Japanese Military Administration has passed through the reconstruction period and has now entered the stage of substantial construction.

Everything is being concentrated on the one point of increasing fighting power, and a structure completely compatible with the bitter fighting going on is about to be rapidly set up. The Southern Regions Military Administration recently established the Southern Regions Industrial Construction Five Year Plan embracing mining, manufacturing, forestry and agriculture, and at the present is conferring with the Home Government to put it into effect within a short time. Aside from that five year plan, the Fiber Industry Five Year Plan has also been set up and already put into effect. The part Malai industries play in these plans is of great importance.

Fundamental Ideal

The principle aim of Malai industrialization in the old British days lay in building up industries annexed to agriculture or mining, the British desire being to expand exports and to hold down imports. That character of Malai industries has been definitely wiped out. Based on the fundamental ideal of having each area in the South cooperate in bearing whatever duties it is most suited to bear, the way of Malai's industrialization is becoming actualized. Such an industrialization naturally calls for the manifestation of a planned, unified power of labor, materials, and capital. The first stage of labor control has been put into effect, control laws for productive materials have been proclaimed, and with the adjustment of financial organs and the effecting of accounts control centered on rules for wages and prime cost amortization, a firm setup ready for substantial construction has been established.

When these various measures are managed and operated completely it is regarded that the local self-sufficiency of the Army, the development of national defense resources, and the solid maintenance of peace and order will be guaranteed. The industrialization will have as a requisite the expansion and strengthening of the various measures. And the propelling of industrial construction through the superiority system, and the further powerful activity of the development enterprises, both of which will form the backbone of the establishment of Malai's war economy, will be required.

Simple Device Is Invented to Help Study Japanese Language for East Asia Students

Kanaya Tateaki, President of the Japanese Language Propagation Society here, has announced his invention of an ingenious Japanese language study device. The helpful instrument was created by the inventor in response to constant appeals of the local inhabitants of various East Asiatic regions for a more simplified method of learning the standard Japanese language.

Speaking of the new innovation, the inventor said that a person using the device with a dictionary will be able to converse in Japanese as well as any Japanese national within two or three weeks.

Mr. Tateaki indicated that the principle of his invention is extremely simple. He added it deals chiefly with nouns and verbs and although the inflection of verbs may seem a little difficult, it has been condensed to nine forms pronounced as bu, gu, ku, mu, nu, ru, su, suru, tsu and u.

Like the existing mathematical calculator, the inventor explained, the language device consists of a double layer of movable discs. Nouns and verbs are matched to form expressions by moving these discs into the desired positions while negative, command or other grammatical phrases are created by adding the proper inflections to the upper or lower disc.

Mr. Tateaki concluded that his system features special nuances and honorifics hithereto absent in previous language aids.

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REICH CIRCLES MUM ON CANADA MEETING

Reds' Demand of Opening 2nd Front in France Seen as One Reason for Parley

Domei

BERLIN, August 11.—Much significance is being attached to the present anti-Axis conference in Canada by local informed quarters though the German authorities and the press have so far remained silent.

The following observations are however, advanced by these quarters regarding the anti-Axis parley:

1. Anti-Axis operations have hitherto been based on the Casablanca formula. However, the Mediterranean operations have progressed with unexpected tempo and, moreover, the situation has seen a conspicuous change with the unexpected collapse of the Fascist regime.

In the meantime, the Soviet Government, through its organ, the Pravda, and other channels recently made clamorous demands for the formation of a large-scale second front in the Northern French coastal areas. These Soviet demands must be paid due consideration by the anti-Axis camp.

Soviet Power Declines

At present, the fighting strength of the Soviet Union, both in men and material, is on the decline while the arms production capacity of the United States, which boasts itself to be the "arsenal of the anti-Axis camp," and its mobilization of men have reached their climax. In view of such circumstances, the anti-Axis forces want to advance the date of the decisive campaign taking advantage of the current war situation.

2. Counter-measures and operational plans against Italy will, no doubt, constitute the central subjects of discussion. With the new Italian Government having determined to continue resistance in concert with Germany, the American and British Governments are naturally obliged to work out new strategic plans to counter the delicate situation. It will be safe to conjecture that anti-Axis forces will attempt landings on the Italian mainland and after the landing, would again make maneuvers to induce Italy to sue for peace.

3. In case of the invasion of the Balkans from the Italian mainland, the delicate relations between the Anglo-American group and the Soviet Union must be taken into consideration. Obviously, America and Britain dislike the Soviet Union's advance into Central Europe while the Soviets, well aware of the intentions of the Anglo-American Powers, are against the anti-Axis advance into the Balkans.

The clamorous demands by the Soviet Union of the formation of a second front in France indicates its intentions of checking the anticipated anti-Axis drive into the Balkan peninsula and Turkey.

The anti-Axis forces, however, are contemplating the landing in the Balkans for the purpose of dispersing German forces thereby to facilitate the future landing operations on France. The anti-Axis forces, are contemplating, not to occupy Italy and Germany after the landing, but to diminish the fighting strength of these countries thereby to force them finally to sue for peace. Therefore, they are disinclined to carry out such operations as would demand much sacrifice.

May Attack France

Under the current circumstances, however, the Anglo-American Powers need to decide the outcome of the war as early as possible and, therefore, they may turn the center of their offensive to France, if the Soviet Union insists upon it. This question is naturally to be decided between the Soviets and the Anglo-American camp. Hence, the enthusiastic request for the participation of the Soviet delegates in the current conference.

Meanwhile, considerable unrest has been provoked in America and Britain as the Soviet Union has inaugurated in Moscow a political committee for Germany without the understanding of the former and, moreover, announced that it will amalgamate Poland and the three Baltic States whose independence it would never permit under any circumstances

Considering from the fact that the New York Times stressed the necessity of achieving a basic understanding with Moscow and that Reuter also asserted similar views, the relations between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American party must have become pretty intricate and this question has, no doubt, been taken up as one of the most important subjects of deliberation.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1943

Axis Collaboration

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's conference yesterday with Ambassadors Stahmer and Indelli is a forceful reminder to the United States and Britain that the recent political change in Italy has in no way affected the solidarity among the Axis Powers. It need scarcely be said that one of the reasons for the meeting in Canada—a meeting which unquestionably was hurriedly summoned following the dissolution of the Fascist Party—was the illusion of the leaders of the United States and Britain that Italy would yield.

While it may be too soon to say that the crisis which developed in Italy so suddenly last month is definitely over, nevertheless it is apparent that the Italians, suffering though they are from the ravages of war, have no intention of surrendering unconditionally to the enemy. The Badoglio Government has made it clear that Italy will fight on not only against the humiliating peace terms which have been flaunted before it but against the infiltration of Anglo-American influence into the European Continent. There is compelling logic in this decision. Italy has steadfastly rejected any attempt to detach it from the Axis and it may be recalled that Britain's record of a year's endeavors in 1938-39 to bring Italy over to its side consisted of a series of bitter disappointments to the British Government.

The Anglo-American propaganda machinery, which insolently sought to browbeat the Italians and which jumped to the conclusion that the dissolution of the Fascist Party meant the surrender of Italy, has found itself out on a limb. The American and British propagandists are now shamefacedly beating a retreat and in doing so have exposed their fraudulent motives. Their failure to intimidate the Italians into submission and the resurgence of Italian opinion against such tactics are clearly giving increasing concern to the enemy, however well that concern may be masked in Washington and London.

Thus, while this is unmistakably a difficult period in Europe, it is hardly necessary to take an alarmist view of the present situation. The resolute determination of the Axis Powers to fight until final victory has not only been re-emphasized at yesterday's conference, it has been strengthened.

Britain's Eclipse as a Seagoing Nation

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons last week that the United States would hereafter build all of Britain's merchant vessels. The American offer to construct these ships contains the proviso that such craft will be confined to wartime use and are to be paid for after the war. With what are the British going to pay for those vessels when they haven't paid back what they owe the Americans for the last World War?

Churchill's announcement may be taken as proof that Britain is suffering from a dire shortage of materials and is in no position to replace the heavy losses that have been inflicted upon its merchant fleet by the sea and air power of the Axis nations. The British, who have always had a strange genius for hoodwinking the Americans, no doubt convinced Roosevelt that unless the United States turned a good portion of the merchant ships it is building over to Britain, the United Nations might lose the War. That may be true, but why couldn't the British have loaned the Americans the men to man the new ships inasmuch as the Americans can pay for the men whereas the British can't pay for the ships, now or possibly ever? It would surprise no one to find behind Churchill's announcement last week a sinister British plot to rebuild their mercantile fleet at the expense of the American people.

After their sad experience over Britain's default on its debts for the first World War, the Americans undoubtedly realize better than anyone also that they are being taken in again by the British, but their hands are tied. The United States never was a first-class mercantile marine Power and in its mad rush to convert some of its industries to the mass production of seagoing ships, it may have forgotten about the need of training crews for these vessels. Or it may be that it takes longer to train seamen than it does to build ships, or that the United States is so short of workmen that it cannot train seafarers. At any rate many of the ships have been completed with nobody to man them. And there you have the sad explanation—sad for the American people—for Prime Minister Churchill's announcement last week that the United States would build Britain's merchant vessels.

At this writing the count is definitely against the Americans, but there may soon be a sequel to this strange story. Those mass production ships which the Americans are supplying the British were put together by workmen many of whom had never seen an ocean-going vessel before, much less built one. It is no surprise that the performance of these ships came as a shocking disclosure to the Americans whose sailors have already dubbed them seagoing coffins. These ships may prove to be the graveyard of Britain's once vaunted merchant fleet, a fleet which was one of the cornerstones of Britain's erstwhile wealth and strength.

Sectarianism

The pious man of sect is proud because he is confident of his right of possession in God. The man of devotion is meek because he is conscious of God's right of love over his life and soul. The object of our possession becomes smaller than ourselves, and without acknowledging it in so many words the bigoted sectarian has an implicit belief that God can be kept secured for certain individuals in a cage which is of their own make. In a similar manner the primitive races of men believe that their ceremonials have a magic influence upon their deities. Sectarianism is a perverse form of worldliness in the disguise of religion; it breeds a narrowness of heart in a greater measure than the cult of the world based upon material interest can ever do. For undisguised pursuit of self has its safety in its openness, like filth exposed to the sun and air. But the self-magnification with its consequent lessening of God that goes on unchecked under the cover of sectarianism loses its chance of salvation because it defiles the very source of purity.—Tagore.

Freedom to Live Alone

But we cannot afford to fritter away our solitude where lies the throne of the infinite. We cannot truly live for one another, if we never claim the freedom to live alone, if our social duties consist in helping one another to forget that we have souls. To exhaust ourselves completely in mere efforts to give company to each other, is to cheat the world of our best, the best which is the product of the amplitude of our inner atmosphere of leisure. Society poisons the air it breathes, where it hems in the individual with a revolving crowd of distractions.—Tagore.

The Inner Stage

Coming to the theater of life we foolishly sit with our back to the stage. We see the gilded pillars and decorations, we watch the coming and going of the crowd; and when the light is put out at the end, we ask ourselves in bewilderment, what is the meaning of it all? If we paid attention to the inner stage, we could witness the eternal love drama of the soul and be assured that it has pauses, but no end, and that the gorgeous world-preparations are not a magnificent delirium of things.—Tagore.

A Year Ago Today

August 13, 1942

The War Ministry announced today that citations have been issued by the Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Malai Area, Tomoyuki Yamashita, to the Asai and Itaya sections whose heroic deeds were an important factor in the speedy reduction of Singapore in the Malai campaign.

* * *

The United States and Chungking are reported to be greatly worried with the development of rioting and disturbances in India because of the high-handed British pressure, as such a situation would react unfavorably on the anti-Axis execution of the present war.

* * *

Admission of American and British losses in the Battle of the Solomon Islands by Admiral Ernest King, United States Chief of Naval Operations, has caused an atmosphere of fear and depression among the British public as it eagerly awaits further detailed reports from the United States.

* * *

America will again prohibit the manufacture of whisky. One hundred and ninety breweries throughout the country are to be turned into plants for the manufacture of industrial alcohol for military use.

* * *

Utilization of native junks and ships for coastwise and inter-island shipping in the East Indies is being considered by the Japanese Military Administration in Java for the purpose of improving overland transportation. Measures are being formulated to facilitate shipbuilding and ship repairs, including importation of machinery from Japan in anticipation of a further demand for ships in future.

* * *

In order to cover the deficiency of copper, steel and other metals, the American authorities are planning to collect copper statues, cannon and other historical relics from parks and museums throughout the country.

* * *

The increasingly serious nature of the Indian problem is causing great consternation among the government and people of Great Britain. Owing to lack of a better measure, however, the British Government has adopted a temporizing policy and is making frantic efforts to prevent a threatened stiffening in the attitude of the British public toward the government over the present disturbances in India.

News Behind the News

By Masao Dodo

Harlem on the Warpath

On the night of August 1, a revolver shot was heard somewhere in a dark corner of Harlem in New York City. There was a moment of ominous silence. The people heard a strange shuffling of feet on the narrow sweating pavement of the Negro town. Soon the sticky air was loaded with muffled voices. Nobody knew exactly who were speaking—the voices came from men, women and children who were as dark as the night. The voices grew in volume. They swelled in the narrow slits of space between the congested rows of apartment houses—five, six stories high. The voices crept up the walls and flooded over the ledges of open windows. Suddenly there were shouts on the streets.

"Murder!" "Lynch!" "Get them, Men!"

Harlem was on the warpath.

That was how the riot started, we are told. The disturbance continued throughout Sunday night and lasted a goodly part of Monday. When it was over, there was a long list of casualties—five dead and two hundred seriously wounded. I can imagine how horrible the incident was. I myself have seen Harlem in many of its changing moods. I have seen it in hot, sticky summer evenings, too. Especially, on Sunday nights in summer, many Harlem streets swarm with the sweating, guffawing, grunting, singing, shrieking, wriggling dark humanity of four hundred thousand souls—a sight I have never seen duplicated anywhere else on earth.

Smoulders With Rage

Thousands of young men and women strolling aimlessly and expectantly—some in sleek summer white and others in shabby garments—but all stamped as Negro youths apart from the rest of the city people. Holy-Rollers singing and writhing at the beck and call of Father Divine. Black intellectuals grunting under racial discrimination. Black children piously following black parents to Negro churches. Groups of tough kids huddling over a set of dice. The followers of Garvey flinging curse and dare at white America from improvised platforms on street corners. My impressions of Harlem are so kaleidoscopic that no amount of words can possibly describe them adequately. The characters of the Harlem residents, too, show a wide range. Some are very earnest, others are happy-go-lucky. Some are taciturn, others gibbering. Some are grave, others jovial. But there is one thing that is common to all of them. That is the deep-rooted grievance of their race. Every Negro soul of Harlem smoulders with the rage of many generations' brewing. Every drop of the Negro blood is a potential bombshell when touched off in a race war.

Such is Harlem. Such is the inconsolable temper of the 400,000 Negroes crammed together into a section, a mile and a half long and a half mile wide, in the heart of the world's biggest metropolis. And such was the background when the riot broke out there a week ago. The list of casualties would have been much longer had it not been for the hurried steps taken by Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York City to clear the district of all whites. Although the reports are still lacking as to details, it appears that the riot was left to run its natural course until its force was spent. According to incomplete accounts of the incident, the riot was touched off when a white policeman shot a Negro soldier. The report goes on to say that the soldier had interfered with the policeman's attempt to arrest a Negro woman for disorderly conduct. Whatever the actual case might have been, the disturbance was a ghastly symptom of the insidious ailment in America's body politic.

Symptoms Accumulate

Recently, the symptoms have been accumulating with unusual rapidity. From a shipyard town in Pennsylvania, it was reported a few weeks ago that some 3,000 white workers gathered at the city jail at midnight, seeking a Negro held on a white woman's charge of rape. The charge proved false and a mob started a riot in the Negro district. A snarling crowd of white men laid a siege around the shipyard, waylaying Negro workers. Special guards were assigned to escort the Negroes home. But, just outside the factory gate, the white mob overpowered the guards and severely beat up the black men.

From Mariana, Florida, a typical lynch was also reported. Four masked men knocked at the gate of the town jail at midnight. They told the night jailer that they wanted a man locked up. But when the jailer opened the gate, one man poked a gun on the jailer's ribs. Other jail attendants were also quickly overcome. The masked men at once seized a Negro prisoner awaiting trial on a charge of killing a white man. In the morning, the people found the Negro beaten to death and strung up.

In Pennsylvania, this time at the port of Chester, five Negro workers were shot in a clash with guards in the yard of the Sun Shipbuilding Company. The Navy Department was obliged to issue an official statement regarding the incident. Readers of these columns will recall the race riot in Detroit on June 20, which claimed the lives of 25 persons and caused serious injuries to 700.

The 1943 chapter of America's race war is thus growing rapidly. The New York World-Telegram promptly characterized the Harlem riot as "a tragedy and a disgrace." These terms are too mild to describe the situation fully. The newspaper was reported to have added that the riot was not an organized one. "No leader or a leader group," said the editorial, "appeared with any alleged grievance to redress. There was no tangible motive for the outbreak. That is what makes it sinister." Here the editorial hit upon an apt word—sinister.

Strange Irony

But the strange irony of the case is that, by using the word "sinister" as applied to the attitude of the Negroes, the average white American misses the kernel of the problem. The Negroes' attitude is no more sinister than the attitude of the white Americans toward their black compatriots. The Constitution of the United States promises equality to all racial elements within the country. But the white Americans are grimly determined to keep the Negroes down to the status of a servile race. When Negro blood boils over the injustice, the whites at once resort to all manner of ruthlessness in order to curdle the Negro blood to submission. "If it refuses to curdle," says the average white American, "let it flow until all the uppish Niggers are dead." What could be more sinister than this white attitude toward the black men? The sinister attitude pervades the accounts of every lynching. It gives grimness to all the literary works dealing with the problem—such as the long series of lynch stories by Walter White, Erskine Caldwell and others. It makes America's social cancer insidious and obviously incurable.

The Harlem riot of August 1 prompted the Washington Post to remark: "Our entire nation has a responsibility to probe into and eliminate so far as possible the causes of friction which made such tragic outbursts possible." Such a proposal as this is puny beyond measure as a remedy to the sinister attitude of the whites. It only adds to the hypocrisy of the whites. It exposes the helplessness of the American mind in coping with the problem.

"Because of the war," wrote an American newspaper columnist Dr. R. H. Markham, half a year after the outbreak of the war on the Pacific, "Negroes travel more now than formerly. They mingle more with white persons. So there are more occasions for slights, brutalities, and offenses. Because of this colossal struggle, Negroes now feel a stronger longing for fair treatment than at any time during the 333 years since they were first brought here. But war tensions have caused an unusual number of clashes, rebuffs, and cases of frustration. As Java is said to be freed, Burma is reported to be freeing itself, and India is moving toward freedom, how does the American Negro feel?"

Answered by Negro Paper

Mr. Markham's pointed question was answered by a Negro newspaper in the summer of last year. Its editorial said: "This war is bringing an awful lot of changes. Four months ago, Indian freedom seemed as remote as a Negro officer in the United States navy, but it won't be long now. Four months ago, the leaders of Java sweltering in concentration camps could look forward to nothing better than burial under a banyan tree. They had no chance of getting free. Today they are fighting along with the Japanese where yesterday bemonocled white officials guzzled gin slings in air-conditioned offices."

Now that Burma is free, Java enjoying more and more self-rule, the Indians' own modern army advancing closer and closer against the British, the repercussions of these new developments on the race problem in the United States are easily imaginable. The detroit riot of June 20 was only a beginning, and the Harlem riot of August 1 was not the last of the strokes of fate that the sinister attitude of the white Americans has brought upon the nation.

The lesson of the Negro question in the United States is a lesson for all mankind. The eyes of the world are now on the United States to see how she is going to meet the question. Sooner or later, true justice will triumph. How much longer the present leadership in the United States will retard the course of justice and how much more blood will be shed during the course, God only knows.

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chapter V

C. R. Das in Power (1924-25)

(Concluded)

The political situation remained unchanged when the year 1925 was ushered in. Deshbandhu Das continued in power. In the early part of 1925, there was a further trial of strength between the Government and the Swarajists in Bengal. The Ordinance which the Governor-General had promulgated in October 1924, conferring on the Bengal Governor powers of summary arrest and imprisonment without trial, was to expire in April 1925. Thereafter, if the Bengal Government desired to have those powers, they would have to introduce legislation to that effect in Bengal Legislative Council.

A Bill was therefore duly introduced and the Government strained every nerve to have it passed into law. As the Swarajists were really in a minority in the Legislative Council, the Government felt hopeful that they would be able to carry the legislation through. The Deshbandhu was then taking rest at Patna as he had been suffering from a nervous breakdown. But in spite of his ill-health, he resolved to inflict a crushing defeat on the Government in person. On the appointed day he arrived at the Council Hall in time and had actually to be carried in an invalid-chair. Once again the laurels of the day were his. The Bill was thrown out, but by virtue of the extraordinary powers given to the Governor under the Constitution, he was able to certify the Bill as law.

Das Elected President

Soon after this incident the annual conference of Bengal Congressmen was summoned at Faridpur and in view of the critical situation in the country, Deshbandhu Das was elected President. Against all medical advice, he resolved to go there and preside over the deliberations. People did not understand at the time why he was so insistent on attending this conference. Anything that he said would have drawn the same amount of attention even if it happened to be a press statement.

The real reason, however, as to why he wanted to go there was that he had to give a public indication of his demands, for the benefit of the Government. Moreover, he wanted to demonstrate to the Government that his views were acceptable to the bulk of Congressmen so that the Government would feel that in the event of a settlement being arrived at, the Deshbandhu was in a position to deliver the goods. At that time the Government attached great value to the Bengal Provincial Conference, because Bengal was then the storm center and contained some of the most radical elements in the Indian National Congress. Therefore a proposal which was carried in Bengal, would in all probability be acceptable to Congressmen elsewhere.

Deshbandhu Das made a speech which was regarded as rather tame for a Bengal audience. He discussed the question of Dominion Status versus Independence as the goal of the Congress, and declared that he stood for the former. Moreover, he spoke in condemnation of terrorism.

Speech Was Mild

The speech as a whole appeared to be an appeal to the Government and to the more extreme elements among Indians to adopt a compromising attitude so that the ground could be prepared for a settlement. It was, however, not welcomed by the youthful section of the audience and there was a possibility that he would be defeated when the matter was put to the vote. Nevertheless, so great was his personal influence at the time and so transparent his sincerity of purpose that he carried the day. The deliberations of the Faridpur Conference were on the whole satisfactory to the authorities with whom the Deshbandhu was engaged in negotiating.

Soon after this, Lord Reading left India for London, as the Conservative Cabinet and the Secretary of State for India, Lord Birkenhead, wanted to consult him. By that time it was in the air that negotiations had been going on between Deshbandhu Das and the Government, though hardly anyone knew any details. It was announced that after consulting Lord Reading, Lord Birkenhead would make an important pronouncement about India. Everyone in India awaited this speech with the greatest interest and eagerness.

Bolt From the Blue

Then came a sudden bolt from the blue. In June 1925, when Deshbandhu Das was having a rest in the hill-station of Darjeeling, the summer capital of the Bengal Government, he fell seriously ill. After a brief attack he suddenly died. The whole country was at once plunged in grief. He was at the height of his glory and was expected to achieve great things for his country. While in memoriam meetings and processions were going on in the country, the British Cabinet in London made up its mind as to what it should do. Its arch-enemy was dead; therefore, things would settle down now for a while. It would accordingly not decide anything in a hurry but would watch developments. But it had already been announced that Lord Birkenhead would make an important pronouncement about India on July 7, 1925. Therefore, the announcement carefully prepared on behalf of the Cabinet had to be entirely suppressed and in its place Lord Birkenhead, on the previously announced date, made an uninteresting speech. Besides talking about platitudes, he merely endorsed Lord Reading's panacea for India's ills in the form of development of industry and the stabilization of finance.

A Big Calamity

The death of the Deshbandhu on June 16, 1925 was for India a national calamity of the first magnitude. Though his active political career consisted of barely five years, his rise had been phenomenal. With the reckless abandon of a Vaishnava devotee, he had plunged into the political movement with heart and soul and he had given not only himself but his all in the fight for Swaraj. When he died, whatever worldly possessions he still had, were left to the nation.

By the Government he was both feared and admired. It feared his strength, but admired his character. It knew that he was a man of his word. It also knew, that though he was a hard fighter, he was none the less a clean fighter and further, he was also the man with whom they could bargain for a settlement.

He was clear-headed, his political instinct was sound and unerring and unlike the Mahatma he was fully conscious of the role he was to play in Indian politics. He knew more than anyone else, that situations favorable for wresting political power from the enemy do not come often and when they do come, they do not last long. While the crisis lasts, a bargain has to be struck.

He knew also that to sponsor a settlement, when public enthusiasm is at its height, needs much courage and may involve a certain amount of unpopularity. But he was nothing if not fearless. He was conscious of his exact role, namely that of a practical politician and he was therefore never afraid of courting unpopularity.

Memorial Fund Raised

After the death of Deshbandhu Das the Mahatma spent several months in Bengal trying to raise a memorial fund in honor of the departed great and helping to reorganise the Congress machinery in the absence of the leader. His public activities, nevertheless, continued on the whole to be non-political in character and the political mantle of the Deshbandhu therefore, fell on Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Swarajist leader in the Assembly.

While Lord Reading was still in England and Lord Lytton, the Governor of Bengal, was acting as the Governor-General of India, the Pandit attempted to resume the threads of the negotiations which the Deshbandhu had been carrying on with the Government. But the Government in London had already decided to drop the negotiations for the time being and watch developments. Nothing therefore came out of this attempt of Pandit Motilal Nehru.

June 1925 proved to be a turning point in the recent history of India. The disappearance of the towering personality of the Deshbandhu from the political arena was for India a colossal misfortune. The Swaraj Party, which owed so much to him, was paralysed after his death and dissensions gradually arose within the Party. Nevertheless, the Party at the time of his death was an institution of which anyone would be proud.

The Capital of Calcutta, the organ of British commercial interests, writing after his death, compared the Swaraj Party with the Sinn Fein Party of Ireland and remarked that during forty years of its existence, it had seen nothing like it before. The discipline of the Party, according to the paper, was German in character.

Today, as we look back on the year 1925, we cannot help feeling that if Providence had spared the Deshbandhu for a few years more, the history of India would have taken a different turn. In the affairs of nations, it often happens that the appearance or disappearance of a single personality often means a new chapter in history.

In the Periodicals

Contemporary Japan, A Review of East Asiatic Affairs; Vol. XII, No. 6, July, 1943 (in English). Publishers, the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan, Tokyo. Price ¥1. Contents: March of Events, New Phase in Sino-Japanese Relations, The Mediterranean and its Future, Pan-Asianism and East Asia, New Information Chief Amau, Readjustment of Enterprises, Their Latest Washington Conference, Yedashima—Japan's Naval Cradle, Observation of Solar Eclipse, Japan's Periodicals—Extracts, Book Review, Chronicle of Current Events (May 21-June 20, 1943), and Documentary Material.

CO-PROSPERITY AIMED BY NEW TRADE POLICY

Non-Profit Organization Set Up By Government

By SAICHI NAKAMURA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Foreign trade is synonymous with foreign commerce. Goods are exchanged with, bought from or sold to foreign countries for profit. The so-called advanced countries of the West perfected their structures for capitalistic production and, as capital accumulated and production mounted, they sought outlets for production as well as sources of supply of raw materials abroad. Such was the process of the development of foreign trade.

No statistics are needed to show to what extent East Asia was made the object of ruthless economic and commercial exploitation by Britain, the United States and the Netherlands.

This exploitation was brought to a definite end with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Within one year of the war, Anglo-American-Dutch influences made a wholesale retreat from the domain of East Asia. In its wake, powerful construction was initiated by Japan.

As has been frequently reiterated by the Japanese Government, the object of the war is to destroy all obstacles to Japan's existence, to build up Greater East Asia on moral principles and to share well-being and prosperity in common with the 1,000,000,000 peoples of East Asia.

In February, 1942, two months after the opening of the war, the Greater East Asia Construction Council was created under Imperial Ordinance No. 95. At its first general meeting, held on February 27, 1942, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, in his capacity as the President of the Council, declared that fighting and construction should be carried on at the same time by retaining control of all the strategic strongholds and by developing resources for replenishing our fighting strength. With this end in view, Prime Minister Tojo called upon the Council to make thorough deliberations on all vital affairs, except military and diplomatic, bearing on East Asia and to formulate a far-reaching policy to deal with the present world upheaval.

Later, on July 30, 1942 fundamental financial and trade programs were recommended by the Council after careful deliberation. The trade program aims at a high-degree planned interchange of commodities for the establishment of self-sufficiency for East Asia, perfection of defense of that area, acceleration of development undertakings and stabilization of the livelihood of the inhabitants. The program will be executed in conformity with permanent industrial planning.

As the principal medium for carrying on this planned economic interchange, the Trade Corporation of Japan has recently been brought into being under the Trade Corporation Law, the bill for which was passed at the 81st session of the Imperial Diet.

Non-Profit Organization

The Corporation is a non-profit organization. It shares a common raison d'etre with national treasuries and all other Corporations in Japan. Its functions are to operate trade control and to insure the storage and supply of vital resources. All profits are to be surrendered to the Government. Here the word "profit" is not used in its literal sense and needs explanation. When Japan imports a commodity for, say, ¥100 (including cost, charges, a fair profit and interest) and the value in Japan for that commodity is say, ¥150, the difference is counted as a profit. Similarly, when Japan exports a commodity for ¥100 (including cost, charges, a fair profit and interest) and the value in the importing country is ¥150, the difference is an export profit. Reverse the picture, and there will be losses, which are to be compensated for by the Government.

The Government, in turn, is authorized to cause exchange banks to sell or buy foreign drafts. All profits accruing from exchange transactions under Government order are to be assigned to the Government, which, on the other hand, is to compensate for losses incurred from similar transactions.

While the Trade Corporation controls both imports and exports on a unified basis, it will commission the existing traders to attend to the acquisition and distribution of commodities, import and export procedures, etc. In other words, all that is produced in East Asia under a well-planned program will be gathered together and distributed by the Trade Corporation, a non-profit organization, with the object in view of the successful prosecution of the war and of the common prosperity of East Asia.

The present is obviously not time for the pursuit of personal gains or personal prosperity. Only by the 100,000,000 people of Japan marching forward as one solid mass toward the realization of the grand ideal that inspired the national founding, can East Asia be restored to its original form.

The War of Greater East Asia has transformed trade from a commercial and profit-seeking pursuit into a moral proposition known as interchange.

Anglo-American Defeat Is The Key to World Peace

Nippon Times
Evening

Millions United in One Iron Will for Victory

No. 15,942 TOKYO, FRIDAY, AUGUST, 13, 1943 [illegible] Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

'Swing' Tune Proves Irresistible--- Beaten Yankees Give Up Struggle

Fascinated by the seductive strains of "swing" music breaking the uncanny stillness of the night as the roaring guns of the day relapsed into silence, 12 Yankee soldiers emerged from the darkness into a German position and were taken prisoners without the least effort. The American policy of quantity against quality comes to light in an amusing incident on the Sicilian front as reported to the Tokyo Shimbun from Berlin.

In one of the sectors along the coast of Sicily, a large American tank unit had attempted to launch a strong offensive against the Germans, but had been severely repulsed. After the din and smoke of the violent encounter had cleared somewhat a German machine-gunner discovered a portable phonograph and some records in one of the enemy tanks put out of commission.

Night enveloped in soothing silence the sanguinary battlefield of the day. Several hours had passed since the last shell had burst in a deafening roar. In the nocturnal lull of the battle, uncanny and fraught with forebodings of the next instant for both friend and foe, the German machine-gunner, a lance-corporal, wound up the phonograph and adjusted the needle to one of the records. The music of Paul Whiteman's dance orchestra shattered the quietness of the dark night.

Suddenly, out of the dark shadows, the unmistakable forms of American soldiers loomed into shape. The German sentinal, alert on his job, thundered at the phantom figures, "Hands up!" The bewildered Yankee soldiers mechanically threw down their guns and raised their arms high. The German sentinal on his part was quite taken aback to find that his prisoners numbered an even dozen in all. From the statements of the captives it was disclosed that they were the surviving remnants of the landing forces that had met repulse near the coastal road.

Press Comments

Friday, August 13
MAINICHI—Rival Allies
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Illusion and Reality

Rival Allies

MAINICHI—Another Roosevelt-Churchill conversation is to be held. What was to have been a conference of the Big Three, with Premier Josef Stalin taking part, has been reduced to that.

It has been quite usual with the anti-Axis camp for its members to go out of step each time they face some critical situation, so that it is no longer a novelty. The disparity in policy between the United States and Britain over the Italian political change and the controversy between the Anglo-American combination and the Soviet Union have again come to the fore and are furnishing abundant material for diplomatic warfare and debate in the press. We take up these matters not because they are new but because they are rooted in the fundamental antagonism existing among the three "allies" and not caused accidentally or temporarily.

The Italian problem is quite likely to form a subject of the Roosevelt-Churchill talk. Since, however, the British Isles have not yet become a state of the United States, no satisfactory conclusion can be reached.

The antagonism between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union is even more serious and it is tending to be more serious still. We do not know just how much results have been obtained from Anglo-American aid to the Soviet Union but we do know that the Soviets are far from being satisfied with the aid forthcoming from them. Not once have we heard the Soviet Union extolling the virtues of the United States or Britain, while its demand for the formation of a second front is growing more and more insistent.

In the Soviet opinion, the Sicilian campaign cannot be called a second front. The Soviets want the real thing as quickly as possible. This is only reasonable on the part of the Soviets, since the United States and Britain had promised to form a second front within last year, while at the Casablanca conference in January this year it was "decided that an action that may be considered the formation of a second front" would be taken by September this year. The Soviets are demanding that their "allies" should keep their promise.

What, then, do the Soviet regard as an action worthy to be called the formation of a second front? They think that if the Anglo-American camp sends forces sufficient to take care of 60 divisions of Germans and some scores of Germany's allied divisions, they may be considered as having kept their pledge.

According to Roosevelt's boast last month, some 3,000 warships, civilian ships and boats had been mobilized to send 160,000 troops to Sicily. Putting the strength of the Germans and their allies which the Anglo-American forces must fight at 100 divisions, or about 2,000,000, how many ships must be mobilized to land the necessary troops, equipment and supplies on the western coast of France? This is the formidable problem before Roosevelt and Churchill. They would have agonizing moments if they are to solve this problem but since they have no real wish to do so they are perhaps giving the matter little thought.

What is proving an embarrassment to them is that Premier Stalin has declined their invitation to discuss the question, so that they cannot exercise their eloquence on the Soviet leader. They must be cursing Premier Stalin for not being a "sucker."

Illusion and Reality

TOKYO SHIMBUN—A sixth Anglo-American conference is to be held in Canada, but with the Soviet Union keeping away it is likely to end again in the question "Who'll bell the cat?"

The British and American Ambassadors to Moscow are shuttling between their Embassies and the Kremlin, while Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is rumored as proceeding to Moscow. The News Chronicle and the Daily Herald are pointing out that unless relations with the Soviets are settled a deep-seated source of evil would be left for the future.

The Soviet insistence that a second front should be formed quickly is proving an embarrassment to the Anglo-American camp because air raids are insufficient to decide the issue and the only solution is to

(Continued on Page 2)

NEWS BRIEFS

Luftwaffe Raids England

Domei

LISBON, August 12.—German air forces bombed cities on the southern and southwestern coasts of England, Wednesday night, causing 30 deaths and many wounded, the British Air Ministry announced, according to reports from London.

Regarding this raid, which was the greatest in the past few months, Reuter reports that Plymouth and Bournemouth were heavily hit.

May Get Foreign Post

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 13.—Regarding tha rumored coming resignation of U.S. Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, diplomatic circles in Washington believe that he will most probably be sent next to Moscow or the Vatican as President Roosevelt's special envoy, according to Washington reports.

Soong Scores Britain

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 12.—Dr. T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, who since his arrival in London had been ostentatiously feted by various British Government quarters, bitterly criticized Britain's actions in a radio broadcast, according to reports in the Swedish paper, Folkets Dagblad. The gist of Soong's broadcast is reportedly as follows:

"The British Government is always hampering whatever assistance the United States Government plans to extend to Chungking. She is attempting to cut down the American aid and lead Chungking to ruin. The small quantity of material shipped out by America to Chungking had to be proffered to the British forces stationed in Burma. But now that the Japanese Forces occupy Burma, practically no supplies make their way to the Chungking regime."

INDIA PREPARED TO FIGHT ENEMY AT GIVEN NOTICE

Will Shed Own Blood To Gain Independence, States Nethaji Bose

Domei

SAIGON, August 12.—All Indians everywhere are burning with the spirit of independence and are ready to rise up in arms against Britain, at a given notice, according to Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian Independence League in East Asia and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army, in a press interview held yesterday morning regarding observations made during his recent trips to Rangoon and Bangkok.

"The Indians in Burma," he declared, "aroused by the spectacle of Burma's proclamation of her freedom are enthusiastically fighting for India's independence and they are now prepared to stake their all in the battle for freedom."

Referring to the provisional Indian Government, Nethaji Bose stated: "Its aim is chiefly for the prosecution of India's independence war and when we win our freedom, it will be replaced by a new Government based on the unanimous will of the people.

"However," he added, "the provisional government will form the nucleus of the new Government and for this reason it will march shoulder to shoulder with the Indian National Army when it moves into India.

"India will attain her independence by shedding our own blood and we reject all other conciliatory measures. The arch enemy of India is Britain and we will not hesitate to drive out United States or Chungking troops who are aiding Britain from India."

Bares Flood Damages

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 12.—Sir Reginal M. Maxwell, Indian Home Minister, made the following report to the Central Legislature today regarding damages caused by the large flood that recently inundated northwestern India, according to New Delhi dispatches:

"In the Rajputana district of Ajmer-Merwara Province, northwestern India, 3,000 lives have been lost. The flooded territory covers an area of approximately 150 square miles. Disastrous damages have been inflicted on crops and a large toll taken in domestic animals."

Food Dearth Acute

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 12.—Shortages of food and oil in West Asian countries have become more acute with the increase of British forces stationed in those districts. Particularly, as the Egyptian Government has intensified the commandeering of oil, commercial trucks have almost entirely disappeared thus causing a shortage in vegetables and meat.

Syria, Palestine and Iran are also experiencing great hardships because of the food shortage. The Government of Iran has temporarily prohibited transportation of foodstuffs as an urgent measure to cope with the situation.

All West Asian countries are suffering from inflation and speculation, and steps to relieve the situation are being seriously considered by all authorities concerned.

U.S. to Adopt System Of Rationing Manpower

Domei

LISBON, August 12.—Preferential manpower rationing system has been adopted in the United States recently as the result of shortage of labor, according to an article in a British paper, Daily Express, arriving here recently. The British paper comments as follows:

"Immediately after the outbreak of the war, America adopted the system of preferential rationing of war materials and all essential machineries. They have now instituted the preferential rationing of manpower on account of labor shortage. At present, this system is being tried out in Detroit, America's war production center.

"Distribution of labor is effected through orders issued by the War Manpower Committee. Any occurrence of labor shortage in vital war plants, threatening to affect production, will be supplemented by preferential rationing of manpower."

'Learn From Burma,' Bose Tells Patriots

Burmese Fought Against Britishers To Gain Freedom; India Must Follow Example Expending Own Blood, Money

Domei

BANGKOK, August 12.—The full text of the speech delivered in Hindustani by Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian Independence League to his countrymen at the lecture hall of the Chulangkorn University, today, follows:

"Brothers and sisters:

"Today, at the outset of my speech, I want to convey to you a happy news. This news is not a secret to you . . the independence achieved by Burma.

"Since I had been personally visiting Burma when the declaration regarding the independence of Burma was made, I was also present at the functions held by the new Government at Rangoon.

"In connection with the celebration of independence in that country, therefore, I think it most essential to say something about the independence move in Burma from which we can learn a lesson.

"With the European War shifting to East Asia, the Burmese were much upset but they were wonderstruck to discover that the Japanese, with what little help the Burmese were able to give, had succeeded in making rapid advance and drove out the British from their soil. You all know well the main cause for the early end of the battle for Malaya and Burma.

Fought Against British

"The reason is that the inhabitants of these areas were not cooperating with the British at heart. Had they offered more hearty support to the Britishers, the enemy might have been able to stand up against the Japanese for some time. The people were totally against the British and the British troops were attacked from two sides. . . from the front and the rear. Hence the British had no other recourse but to withdraw from Malaya and Burma. When the Japanese entered Burmese territory, the B.I.A. (Burmese Independence Army) refused to cooperate with the British troops and the Japanese found it easy to capture Burma, with its cooperation.

"Had the B.I.A. not aided the Japanese, it would have been much more difficult for the latter to occupy the land in such a short time. On the other hand, the B.I.A. marched forward to join hands with the Japanese and the British were forced to yield. As the Japanese Army supported by the B.I.A. advanced into the interior, the Burmese in general, and the Burmese youths in particular joined the B.I.A. in large numbers.

"The Burmese people, who had been deprived of rifles and other modern war weapons, were armed with lathis and in this manner advanced onward with the result that the Britishers in every part of Burma were annihilated and forced to retreat.

Lessons to Learn

"From all that has happened in Burma we can learn two lessons:

"First, that when Burma was invaded from the outside, the Burmese inside the country revolted against the British with whatever weapons they could secure . . . they marched forward with rifles, brickbats or stones. Even unarmed people joined in the revolution. The entire nation was in a state of general revolt and the Britishers were forced to leave Burma forever. From all these fact we can conclude that one and a half crore of Burmese were able to turn out the Britishers from their soil. It is interesting that 38 crore of Indians are unable to throw out the British from their land even when the British are being attacked both from the inside and outside.

"You know well that the main roots of British imperialism are in India and that Australia and Canada have no vital importance in this connection. This is why the British call India the "Jewel of the British Empire." The benefits that the British can derive out of India, they can never secure from any other British Dominion and if they are defeated on other fronts it would not affect British imperialism at all. But once they are defeated in India, they would be forced to bow low.

"The question which lies before us is whether by continuing "satyagraha" (passive movement) we shall be able to drive out the British from Indian soil. In my opinion, it is quite impossible to overthrow British imperialism by means of civil disobedience because the Indian nationalists who are at present carrying on passive resistance in India will not be able to gain successful conclusion from this movement. They are without arms and the British can suppress their activities with arms. Side by side, with the revolutionary movement, whatever arms available such as revolvers, home-made bombs and even brickbats are being gathered and these efforts have been increased since August last when Mahatma Gandhi was arrestd by the British Government.

FOLLOW BURMA, exhorts Subhas Chandra Bose, in stirring speech at Bangkok, yesterday.

Indian Patriots Active

"Since that day a new spirit has been infused not only among the Indians who were carrying on passive resistance, but also among the general public in India. Moreover, these revolutionaries have been setting ablaze British police stations and railway trains to such an extent that railway lines were uprooted and telegraph and telephone communications disrupted.

"As far as possible, British machinery was upset in India with special efforts directed toward the disruption of military arrangements.

"This revolutionary movement, which was started in August last, has vital importance for the reason that it was not supported by a handful of Indian youths, but had the support of all the general Indian public.

"There was a new spirit aroused in the minds of the Indian public and that spirit still exists, and the revolutionary spirit still continues and will continue on a large scale in India.

"But this will not do when we have an insufficient number of arms to resist armed British troops. The revolution in India cannot be continued to bring British imperialism to an end until we have an armed force. On the other hand the British will continue their imperialistic ambitions over India as long as they have armed forces to meet unarmed Indian revolutionaries.

"In view of these facts I know well as to where lies the difficulty and weakness in our resistance at present against British imperialism in India. Unless and until we recognize armed force we will not be able to launch an offensive against British troops. And once we succeed in organizing an armed force to invade India, then all revolutionary Indians and the Indian public at large will be able to join us in expelling the British out of the country. In that case the Indian masses will join our armed forces with whatever arms are available. In this manner they will be able to crush British imperialism in India.

Army Need Stressed

"At present there is only one mission before us and that is to organize an army. With support from Indians in India there will be a general revolt in India, and when our army will cross the Indian borders they will add their efforts to ours to such an extent that Indian units in the British army will revolt against the British and will join in our efforts.

"I know that most of the Indian soldiers in British units are working for the cause of independence of their country. They are in touch with us and are sending messages of military value. Time and again we receive messages explaining that nationalist soldiers in these units are waiting anxiously for our arrival for some solid action. I know that they can desert their British masters and join us even now but their desertion would not be useful to us at this time. The enemy would come to know our se-

(Continued on Page 2)

BURMESE-KAREN STRIFE SETTLED TO ATTAIN UNITY

'Front Line Policy' Pushed by Ba Maw-- 100-Year Tiff Ends

Domei

RANGOON, August 12.—As a first step in the Burmese Chief of State Ba Maw's "front line policy," the settlement of the 100-year dispute between the Burmese and the Karen tribe has been effected in an effort to sweep away all obstacles hindering the unification of the peoples of Burma. The Chief of State has held many frank and intimate conferences with Karen representatives resulting in mutual decision to forget all past differences for the consummation of the war and perfection of Burma's independence.

The Chief of State has agreed to take no discriminatory attitude toward the Karens, who on their part will give their full-hearted cooperation in all phases of the new Burmese government. Thus, the dispute of long years standing between the two peoples has at last seen complete settlement.

The antagonism between the Burmese and Karens had been fanned and kept alive by the insidious cunning of the British who sought to keep Burma disunited for the attainment of her own selfish purposes. The present reconciliation has not only wiped clear the dishonorable stain of a subjugated race but has served to solve factually one of the outstanding problems that barred Burma's internal unification.

The following attitude toward the Karens was elucidated by Chief of State Ba Maw at the recent conference with representatives of the Karen people:

1. The Chief of State promises that no discrimination will be shown against any people and their rights will be respected accordingly.

2. Necessary measures are now being taken so that rights may be accorded the Karen people to serve in all departments of the State.

3. New Burma belongs to all the indigenous peoples of Burma, and Burma's independence is the independence of these races. The principal objective is the establishment of Burma of "one race, one ideal and one command." War will be consummated on the strength of this united power and thus will the new world order be established and history made."

TRADE PACT BETWEEN U.S., ARGENTINA PROGRESSING

Oil Production Plan, However, Hits Snag

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 12.—Negotiations for a new trade agreement between Argentina and the United States are progressing, announced Argentine Foreign Minister Rear-Admiral Segundo Storni.

"Argentina and the United States are negotiating for the conclusion of a new trade agreement, and also various problems are now being discussed between the two countries for the promotion of a better economic relation," Foreign Minister Storni stated. "However, the proposal of the United States to aid Argentina in oil production failed to materialize because of the shortage of bottoms and materials."

The plan referred to by the Foreign Minister was that the United States would supply oil-well drilling machinery to Argentina, and by developing her oil fields, Argentina was to supply 300,000 tons of oil to Uruguay, Brazil, Chile and Paraguay.

Refugee Regimes Opening

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 12.—The Egyptian Government agreed to the opening of the Gopernments of the refugee Jugoslavian and Czechoslovakian regimes at Cairo beginning September 1, according to reports from the Egyptian capital.

Italian Warship Renamed

The Italian battleship, Littorio, of 35,000 tons, has been renamed Italia, it was announced by the Italian Navy Ministry on August 11, according to a dispatch from Rome to the Mainichi.

AXIS UNITS SMASH BACK ENEMY LANDING FORCES IN CAPE ORLANDO CLASH

Failure Blasts Anti-Axis Strategy On Messina--Axis Defenses Strong-- Enemy Admits Use of Gigantic Fleet

Domei

BERLIN, August 12.—Powerful anti-Axis units attempted to land at Cape Orlando on the north coast of Sicily but failed completely as the Axis forces repulsed their attack, German military authorities announced today.

Enemy's Plan Shattered

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 12.—The anti-Axis attempt at landing west of Cape Orlando, Sicily, was planned to advance eastward along the coast and join forces coming eastward from San Agata, so that Messina City could be attacked in cooperation with the anti-Axis forces from the eastern and central districts.

The failure of the enemy's landing operation proves the Axis strength is secured in the west area of Messina. Meanwhile, anti-Axis forces that advanced to Randazzo district, north of Mt. Etna, were stopped by the Axis forces, suffering heavy casualties.

"The loss inflicted to the anti-Axis forces in Randazzo district was very great. They had to make huge sacrifices to advance even one yard," reported a United Press correspondent. "In this sector, the reserve strength of the Axis forces is great and fresh units are being sent one after another to the front."

Huge Fleet Used

Domei

LISBON, August 12.—The British Admiralty made the following statement in connection with anti-Axis landing operations in Sicily, according to reports by Daily Mail.

"The Sicilian landing operations were made under the joint command of British Admirals Andrew Cunningham and Bertram H. Ramsay and Rear-Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, commander of the American Fleet in the Mediterranean. The number of ships used in the landing operations, including warships to speed boats, totalled 3,266."

Orlando Landing Fails

Domei

BERLIN, August 12.—Large-scale fighting in Sicily was restricted to the western sector of the island today, German military authorities declared in conjunction with the attempted landing of the anti-Axis forces at Orlando, Sicily.

"Enemy forces protected by heavy firing from their warships yesterday attempted to land with a considerable strength in a district west of Cape Orlando but were repulsed," said the announcement.

"German bomber plane units in cooperation with artillery corps encircled several hundred enemy troops with some tanks which had reached the shore but completely annihilated them. Their attempt to land ended in a failure.

"Simultaneously with the opening of the landing operation, the United States 7th Army led by Lieutenant-General George S. Patton, Jr. advanced along the shore but the Axis forces dealt annihilative blows after intensive fighting.

"Moreover, the anti-Axis forces that advanced to the neighborhood of Bronte in the central mountain region tried desperately to storm Axis positions at night but were completed repulsed after suffering many casualties. In this district,

(Continued on Page 2)

Quebec Conference Reported to Stalin

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 12.—United States Ambassador, Admiral William Standley and British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr called on Premier Josef Stalin at the Kremlin yesterday, and held an important conference at which Foreign Commissar Molotov was also present. Concerning this conference, Reuter reports from Washington: "The British and American Ambassadors submitted to Premier Stalin important reports of the American and British Governments concerning decision reached at the Quebec Conference. Political circles at Washington are attaching much importance to the adjustment of strategic plans among the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union."

BRITISH LEADER LEAVES CANADA

Arrives in America-- U.S. Censors Forbid News on Destination

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 12.—Completing his conferences with Canadian authorities, Prime Minister Churchill left Quebec by special train early this morning for the United States, according to reports from Quebec.

Churchill's party entered American territory via Niagara Falls, it is certain, but the United States War Censor has prohibited any report of the movements of the British Prime Minister after his arrival there.

It is said that Churchill will meet President Roosevelt in the United States, but another opinion is current that Churchill will meet and accompany President Roosevelt back to Quebec.

Nothing certain is known respecting the movements of Churchill.

Destination Kept Secret

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 12.—Prime Minister Churchill arrived at Toronto this morning, from Quebec. After a few minutes' stop, his train left for an undisclosed destination, it is reported.

Importance Stressed

Full attention must be paid, says a special Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi on August 11, to the importance of the coming Roosevelt-Churchill parley and its effects on the future, because it is to be held right after the latest changes in the war situation, that is, landing of Anglo-American forces on Sicily, commencement by the Soviet Union of the summer counter-offensive and the political change in Italy.

Regarding the forthcoming conference, Reuter gives three objectives:

"1. To intensify Anglo-American strategic action in Europe in response to the Soviet desire for a second front.

"2. To examine political and strategic measures to accelerate surrender of Italy and adjust policies among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union regarding the Italian issue.

"3. To further promote the policy against Germany."

Concerns East Front

Other anti-Axis reports have simi-

(Continued on Page 2)

Phairot En Route Here

The Thai party headed by Phairot Jaiyanama, Director-General of the Thai Publicity Bureau, left Hsinking for Tokyo on Thursday after carrying out his mission in Manchoukuo, according to a dispatch to the Tokyo Shimbun.

U.S. Builds Oil Tankers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 12.—The United States constructed 88 oil tankers, totaling 1,013,000 tons in the seven months from January to July of this year as against 62 tankers aggregating 998,000 tons in the whole year of 1942, the United States Maritime Commission announced today, according to Washington reports.

The construction of oil tankers in the first seven months of the present year was 40 per cent larger than the total construction in 1942.

Usami Returns to Post

President Usami of North China Railway Company who has been visiting Tokyo left for his post in China, yesterday morning.

MORE PRESSURE FOR ARGENTINA

U.S. Contemplating Drastic Steps, Says Magazine, 'Time'

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 11.—The possibility of further pressure by the United States on Argentina if the latter country insists upon maintaining strict neutrality was reported by Time, popular American weekly, in its issue dated August 9. The magazine's article on Argentina's neutrality was substantially as follows:

"Even the retirement of Mussolini has not affected Argentina, which still refuses to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis nations. Reports from Buenos Aires maintain that for Argentina to kick Italy when she is down would be a despicable move. Moreover, Argentina thought that the United States would understand her position regarding Italy—but the United States decided not to understand.

"This week, Leon Crawley, new Director of the Economic War Bureau, has written to 16,000 exporters in the United States notifying them that export permits to Argentina have been cancelled. Permits issued after May 1, 1943 will be granted after full investigations are made that no goods covered by those permits would be re-exported to Axis countries. Those issued before May 1 will not be re-issued until similar investigations are made.

"Thus the trade with Argentina has practically stopped. This means that the United States has notified Argentina in a most effective way that her patience had reached the limit. But in case this step does not bring the desired effect, other measures will be adopted in succession."

Anti-Red Law Passed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 12.—The Argentine Government has issued a new law for intensifying the suppression of communism and communistic activities. Since its formation in June, the new Government has been active in suppressing communism, and the law just issued is aimed at the thorough destruction of Red activities in the country.

The main points in the new law are:

1. Thorough investigation of organizations and publications suspected of communistic tendencies.
2. Provincial Governors will make utmost efforts to prevent and suppress communistic movements, and to destroy all Red activities and propaganda being carried out under various camouflages.
3. Leaders of the Communist Party to be immediately arrested, and a list of their names and positions be made immediately available.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

form a second front as the Soviets are demanding. Moreover, the Italian people have strengthened their unity under the new regime and this will call for some new action on the part of the anti-Axis camp.

Why are they hesitating to form a second front? In the first place the coastline of the European Continent is extremely long on account of the deep and bulging curves. They might concentrate a considerable force on an island like Sicily but such a force is utterly insufficient for a continental push. In any operation by sea the direction in which the troops are going is soon detected by the enemy, so that the surprise element is lost. If they jump on the continent from Sicily via the Balkans they must obtain the understanding of Turkey, which means dragging that country into the war. They cannot act freely without the understanding of the Soviet Union. If they are to go by northern France they must collect a huge force entirely separate from what they now hold in the Mediterranean.

Even if they should decide to overcome these difficulties, a strength of the size of 500,000 can do little. They must have at least 1,000,000 men. This means that they must have 10,000,000 tons of ships at their disposal. Granting that this dream-like campaign has been launched, if supplies and reinforcesments are to be sent to the invaders, and this can only be done by the United States, the tonnage or ships required for it would be appalling. At a time when American mobilization has reached its peak and the sacrifices in the Pacific are colossal, the difficulties are seen to be forbidding.

In order to decide the issue quickly by seizing the opportune moment, a strength sufficient for the purpose must be held in readiness. This can hardly be done in the case of an Anglo-American continental campaign in Europe. They will not be able to send the necessary reinforcements and supplies. With the Soviet Union shouting for more aid, Britain will have to appeal to the United States and President Roosevelt must impose more and more sacrifices on the American people,

FAIR MAIDENS, members of the Osaka Young Women's Association, now in Tokyo, are learning the art of self-defense from veteran judo instructors at the Kodokan, "home of judo," in Koshishikawa. The sweltering heat is forgotten as these sprightly girls earnestly follow the words and directions of the instructor.

Text of Bose's Bangkok Speech

(Continued from Page 1)

crets and our work would be spoiled.

"British propagandists, are announcing that for the survival of British imperialism in India the British Government has increased the number of Indian stationary troops in India from 10 lakhs to 20 lakhs. For our part, we rejoice over the given number because we know that most of the soldiers in these troops are Indian nationalists and the time will come when they will join us with their arms and ammunition and will thus make our work easier.

"You know it well that we have started this work and the Indians in East Asia are voluntarily joining the Indian National Army and they are prepared to sacrifice their all and are quite ready to fight this war to the finish.

"There is no room for doubt that we will not be able to mobilize a force of three lakhs of Indian troops in the Indian National Army. If these three lakhs of Indian troops succeed in crossing the Indian border there are also, no doubt, six to seven lakhs of Indian troops stationed at the borders of India who will surely join them.

Axis Aid Forthcoming

"So in that case we need not worry about troops and money. I know that we have no arms but that we can get them from our Axis friends.

"There is one thing worth considering and that is if we have sufficient assets we can purchase our own arms and ammunition. If we will sacrifice all, then we can easily make our own planes and tanks and other war material.

"Our Japanese friends in Malai, Burma and Thailand know well the financial position of every Indian in these countries. I want to tell you one thing more, namely, that the Japanese are prepared to afford us every sort of support.

"But there is reason to believe that when we can prepare everything needed by ourselves by our joint efforts, there is no need of securing Japanese support. If we will secure their help unnecessarily it will be against our national pride.

"We should contribute all our efforts in such a manner that there should be no blot on our nation. Unless there is total mobilization amongst Indians in East Asia we cannot succeed in winning our aim.

"Friends, at the end of my speech, I would like to tell you that this will be a protracted war and as such there will be many obstacles in the way of final victory, and in some instances the enemy will succeed in gaining small successes over us, but I can assure you that however long this war may last, the final outcome can only be one, and that is the defeat of the British.

"Even if this war is prolonged, it will be more useful to the Indian independence movement because the Indians will find a golden opportunity to fight against the Britishers. Then, their power will virtually dwindle.

"Suppose tomorrow the Axis Powers attain success over the British and within 24 hours Japan succeeds in expelling the British from India, then what will be our position?

By Own Efforts

"We do not want to attain our independence through anybody's favor. I can say that if we get our independence through somebody's favor then this independence will not last.

"For the achievement of independence we need two things, first unity and second an army. If this war is prolonged, then we shall gain sufficient time to organize an armed force with which we shall be able to fight for our freedom.

"The more prolonged this war will be, and the more obstacles that we have in our path, the more will we be determined to make every sort of sacrifice for the attainment and maintenance of our independence.

"By the attainment of independence we will erect such a defense that India may never become a slave ever in the future. What is slavery? Slavery means humiliation.

"We have already formed an Indian National Army and after conquering India we will form an Indian National Government, and to maintain our independence forever, we shall have to prepare defenses on the border of India on a strong footing.

"The present Indian party stationed in India is under direct control of the British and trained by British officers. By waging our war of independence we will gain a twofold experience—firstly we will be able to reorganize Indian troops in India for the defense of our mother country and secondly, from our troops who will take part in the fight for liberation of India, we will be able to select our General Staff, Marshals and so forth. At present we have no General Staff and no Generals.

"In case Japan invades India alone, and succeeds in capturing it and hands over our independence to us, we will not be able to bring about unity among all the sections of Indians in India.

Oust Slavery Complex

"If we will conquer India ourselves, then our duty will be to bring about true unity among the different parties in India who are apathetic to British slavery on account of the disunity brought about among them for centuries.

"Our brains and blood have been affected with prolonged slavery and it will be very difficult to root it out unless and until we attain our national independence.

"There are some people in India who are of the opinion that unity first should be brought about among the different sections of opinion of India and then we can be able to attain our independence. But in my opinion, this is a wrong idea. As long as the Britishers are in India, they will never allow us to solve questions of disunity among different Indian parties.

"Friends, in the coming war of independence, we will have a golden opportunity when all Indians belonging to different religions, different provinces and with different languages will unite in one and on the same battlefield, carry on the war for the liberation of our mother country.

"It is only the Indian National Army which can solve the question of bringing about unity among the Indians. By grace of God we people are lucky to be the first to sacrifice our lives for the sacred cause of the freedom of our country. Our motto will be to march forward and to sacrifice ourselves in fighting for the liberation of our country."

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BRITISH LEADER LEAVES CANADA

(Continued from Page 1)

lar observations. They say that it is generally clear that the main purpose of the parley is to discuss military strategy. Washington political circles also hint at it, saying that the European war situation will make a very fast development to an extent so far inconceivable by any man.

What should arouse attention in this connection, however, is the point that there are always political side-issues behind Anglo-American strategic problems. In other words, in view of the delicate character of ties binding the anti-Axis Powers, there is a need to adjust differences concerning the so-called political and strategic offensives at every new turn in the situation.

There is no reason to believe that the coming parley will be an exception. Reuter, while suggesting the military character of the parley on the one hand, also hints at its political importance, saying:

"The parley has been planned by Premier Churchill, because the effort to have Italy surrender has failed with the result that friction between the anti-Axis Powers has become intensified."

The Yorkshire Post, mouthpiece of Foreign Secretary Eden, expressed the hope that the conference will make a decision under which the anti-Axis Powers may follow a unified policy.

It is considered safe to say that the emphasis of the parley's political character is laid on the Soviet issue. The New York Times, dated August 10, stressed necessity of adjusting differences with the Soviet Union, pointing out the serious political differences between the Anglo-American side and the Soviet Union:

1. Whereas the Soviet Union is demanding a second front in West Europe, the United States and Britain believe that they can give a blow to Germany in other areas.
2. Whereas the Soviet Union is demanding annexation of various Baltic countries and Poland, the Anglo-American side is expecting to restore their independence on the pre-war basis."

Must Be Adjusted

The New York Times, after pointing out the foregoing cleavage, argued that unless these differences are adjusted fundamentally at this stage, it will leave a serious evil for the future.

The New York Herald-Tribune, taking up the futile demand for the unconditional surrender of Italy, and the military administrative governments to be set up in anti-Axis occupied areas, gave the following warning:

"If the United States and Britain advance into Central Europe with the structure of the military administrative government in their arms, and Soviet Union comes southward, collision is bound to occur between the Anglo-American and Soviet sides. Herein lies the discord between the Anglo-American Powers and the Soviet Union."

The discreet Economist, most frankly criticized Premier Churchill, declaring:

"Churchill is the best leader in war prosecution, but when the matter concerns policy, there is a possibility that he will lead the anti-Axis Powers to a third World War. He will fail in the construction of peace."

What measure of success will be achieved by the Roosevelt-Churchill parley for adjustment of relations with the Soviet Union against such a turbulent background is a matter of doubt. Well-informed circles in Stockholm are of the following opinion:

"Again Premier Stalin does not take part in the parley. This is taken to mean that the Roosevelt-Churchill parley will form a plan for adjustment of the antagonism with the Soviet Union from the standpoint and benefit of the Anglo-American side, and one will be unjustified in anticipating that the plan will dispose of the ever-increasing cleavage at one stroke. A New York telegram to the Daily Herald says that the American Government has no intention of reaching an understanding with the Soviet Union, and this telegram gives enlightenment on the situation."

Relations Seen Delicate

The attitude of the United States and Britain toward the Soviet Union is very complex and delicate. While emphasizing that there is no possibility of separate peace between Germany and the Soviet Union, the Anglo-American side is spreading rumors of Reich-Soviet peace through neutral countries, thereby insisting that adjustment of relations between the Anglo-American side and the Soviet Union is difficult. In spite of that, it is now stated that the non-participation of Premier Stalin is regrettable and that every effort will be made to come to a thorough understanding with the Soviet Union in holding the Roosevelt-Churchill parley.

Essentially considered, it is thought improbable that the Roosevelt-Churchill talks will have any major success regarding the matter of adjusting relations with the Soviet Union because the cleavage between the Anglo-American and Soviet sides cannot be eliminated fundamentally, and there is also a disparity between the United States and Britain themselves regarding their Soviet policies, requiring adjustment first of all.

Presents to Emperor by Tribesmen In Sumatra Wilds Acknowledged

Domei

BUKIT TINGGI, August 12.—The Menan Kabau tribesmen of Sumatra yesterday received official acknowledgement from Lieutenant-General Moritake Tanabe, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Sumatra area for their presents including a picture album and other articles presented to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan in March, this year.

In the presence of Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in Malai, Governor Kenzo Yano of West Coast Province of Sumatra and many other notables, the ceremony during which a certificate of appreciation was granted was conducted in the plaza in front of the Governor's official residence at Badang at 11:30 a.m. yesterday.

The function opened with the bowing of all present toward the Imperial Palace in Tokyo, followed by the joint singing of the Japanese national anthem. Then the certificate of appreciation was handed to the representative of the tribesmen by Governor Yano, as proxy of the highest Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Sumatra area.

Museum to Replace Mussolini's Office

Domei

ROME, Against 12.—The Venezia Palace which had been used by former Premier Benito Mussolini as his office for many years will become a public museum. In the palace are numerous ancient and modern objects of arts but they were formerly accessible only to a limited number of people.

Axis Repulses Landing Attempt On Cape Orlando

(Continued from Page 1)

the enemy was unable to use tanks due of the topographical difficulties and the Axis forces are inflicting huge damage and stopping his advance by air bombing and artillery fire from their advantageous positions.

"Meanwhile, the British 8th Army commanded by General Bernard L. Montgomery was completely repulsed at the eastern slope of Mt. Etna by the stubborn resistance put up by our troops. In this district yesterday, 14 enemy bombers were shot down and American positions were likewise heavily bombed by the Axis air force."

Enemy War Vessels Hit

Domei

ROME, August 12.—Italian torpedo plane units scored direct hits on one 10,000-ton class cruiser, one 5,000-ton class warship, and three merchant ships off Sicily, the Italian High Command announced today.

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